The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6661. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Admissions to the Floor of the Assembly—Re-Election of Senator Conkling—Hearing on the Charter.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1873.

As soon as the Assembly opened this morning the fight upon the revision of the rules was reopened by the presentation of a report from the Committee by Mr. Tobey, making a new distribution among the Committees of the sixteen clerks and messengers allowed by the law. Mr. Speaker, of Rensselaer, opened the struggle by objecting to the report and moving an amendment that the rule stand as arranged last Winter. There was considerable sparring upon the question, but finally the amendment was defeated and the report of the Committee was adopted without a division. The more important clause was then forced upon the House by a motion made by Mr. Hadden, of Jefferson, to reconsider the vote by which the fifty-seventh rule was adopted on yesterday. The advocates of indiscriminate admission to the floor of the House were instantly on the alert, and with the view of throttling their opponents at the outset demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider, but in this they were disappointed, as the motion was carried by a close vote. Among the nays were found Mr. Alberger, Mr. Husted, "Denny" Burns, and singularly enough, Mr. Prince. As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Fort, of Oswego, rose and moved to amend the rule by striking out the clause giving the Speaker power to issue passes to the floor. Mr. Fort spoke at some length and with great force in favor of keeping the Assembly Chamber entirely free during the sessions of everybody except the members and those directly connected with the business. He gave a proof of the inconvenience resulting from the general admissions of others, in the fact that last year the members of the Committee of Seventy were upon the floor of the House. When he had concluded, Mr. Alberger, of Erie, spoke in opposition to the change, and, as having been said that the Speaker desired it, Mr. Alberger said that he must differ from the Speaker, and then, announcing himself as the champion of reform, said that last Winter some of the Seventy sat beside him, and he was glad to have their counsel; he was always glad to have the advice of his friends in the discharge of his legislative duties. Mr. Pierson, of Albany, followed in a speech in favor of the abrogation of the rule, saying the members should be left entirely free and untrammeled during the sessions, and giving as another reason why all admissions should be denied, that the Chamber is too small to accommodate those who are required by their duties to be there. The proceedings were then interrupted by the Joint Convention, but being afterward resumed, Mr. Clarke, of New-York, moved the previous question, which was not ordered, and Mr. Prince then proceeded to make an argument in favor of the pass system, and after him Mr. Vedder spoke to the same effect. Finally, the debate exhausted the patience of the members, and the vote was taken, resulting in 84 yeas to 41 nays, and the amendment of Mr. Fort was therefore lost. But by the amendment offered by Mr. Jacobs, of Kings, adopted yesterday, and another adopted today, which was offered by the same gentleman, all persons admitted on passes by the Speaker are confined to the seats at the rear of the hall, and all passes can be revoked at the pleasure of the Speaker. This is considered a practical defeat of the lobby, and the matter may be allowed to rest in its present shape, although some of the members, for the sake of the moral effect, would be disposed to make another effort for the entire abrogation of the rule, and the annihilation of the pass system, if parliamentary law permitted it.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In both Houses all other business was laid aside at noon, and after the usual formalities of Committees to announce readiness, the Senators entered the Assembly Chamber at 1:05 o'clock, the Assembly standing until they had reached the seats provided for them in the space in front of the Clerk's desk and Lieut.-Gov. Robinson had taken his place beside Speaker Cornell. The proceedings of both Houses, on yesterday, in relation to the nomination of a United States Senator, were then read by Mr. Dayton and Mr. Allen, the respective Clerks. Lieut.-Gov. Robinson then rose and announced that it appearing that the part of the Senate and the Assembly, he declared that Roscoe Conkling had been duly nominated upon elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March next. Hardly had the last word fallen from the lips of the Lieutenant-Governor when a gun stationed just outside the Capitol began firing a hundred rounds, and the crowds in the galleries broke into applause, in which some of the members joined, but order was quickly restored, and the Senators then returned to their Chamber.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

After the conclusion of this subject the Assembly transacted but little other business prior to the adjournment at 1 o'clock for the State Agricultural Society. Mr. Prince, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report presenting an act submitting a constitutional amendment to prevent bribery at elections, and also a resolution requesting the Constitutional Commission to take action to the same effect. The bill, with various others of minor importance, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

HEARING ON THE CHARTER.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Committee on Cities of both Houses met in the Senate Chamber to hear arguments upon the New-York Charter. Of the Senate Committee, Mr. Woodin, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Wiesmann, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Tiemann were present; and of the Assembly Committee, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Deering, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Gere.

The two Committees took seats on one side of the chamber, while on the other were ranged those who desired to be heard upon the charter. The Committee for the Republican General Committee being Mr. George Bliss, Jr., S. B. H. Vance, John I. Davenport, and William Lamber, while Prof. Dwight, Mr. Howard Potter, John Wheeler, Henry Nicoll, George W. Lane, Robert Hoe, and Gen. N. Gano Dunn appeared on behalf of the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Bliss first addressed the Committees, going over the proposed charter in detail, defending it as a whole, and declaring that no organic change should be made in it. He then took up the objections which have been made by the Committee of Seventy, and argued that they were captious.

Prof. Dwight then proceeding to speak on behalf of the Committee of Seventy, said they conceded to the gentlemen who had framed this charter, the credit of framing one of the best, in some respects, which had ever been presented. He should not go into any personalities, nor did he think it necessary to vindicate the Committee of Seventy from any aspersion. Passing on to that provision of the charter requiring the nominations of the Mayor to be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, he said the analogy of the National and State Governments was defective; the circumstances were so diverse that there was no comparison. The power of confirmation lodged in the Board of Aldermen, became to them simply the power to carry through jobs; it became simply a matter of bargain between the Mayor and the Aldermen. More than this, the Aldermen really obtained the power of nomination, for they would refuse to confirm any one but the man they chose. If responsibility were to be fixed at all, it must be done by giving the untrammeled power of appointment to the Mayor. The speaker then went on to argue on the subject of removals, speaking at length on this and all the points adverted to in the paper of the Committee, published in the TIMES of this morning.

After Prof. Dwight had concluded, Mr. Bliss arose, but without replying to his remarks, offered some amendments to the charter, as proposed by the Republican Committee, which were mostly merely verbal and in no case touched on any of the vital points.

He was followed by Mr. Howard Potter, on behalf of the Committee of Seventy, who presented the same views which had been advanced by Prof. Dwight.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz followed, and he began by saying that the Seventy were never more harmonious than now. In referring to the great work they had achieved, he said the Seventy do not take all the credit for the reform which has been achieved, but freely admit that they accomplished their mission only by the aid of the Republican Party. In reference to the charter, he said there are but two points of difference between them and the Republican Committee. The first is: Shall the Mayor have the appointments, or be snubbed by the Aldermen? It was decided, he said, at the last election that the Mayor should exclusively have the appointments, and be held responsible for the good Government of the City. Mayor Havemeyer must be trusted, or the Republican Party would suffer in the public estimation. The next point of difference was the clause which keeps in Green, Stebbins, Van Nort, and Delafield Smith. The first two, he said, had come into office under very different circumstances from the others, and he proceeded to attack the two latter. Mr. Smith, he said, certainly had not the confidence to be intrusted with such large powers as the charter gives him, and Van Nort had not demonstrated his capacity to do the service required, and the Department of Public Works, like the others, should have three Commissioners. He was in favor of legislating all officers out and beginning *de novo*. The clause keeping in these four, and that requiring confirmation by the Aldermen, he characterized as selfish and partisan.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Schultz, Senator Wood announced that the further hearing would be postponed until Tuesday next, which was done in consequence of Prof. Dwight asking for delay, as the Seventy had not had time to examine the charter minutely, and submit their views upon it. There is no probability that the Seventy will succeed in their chief object, which is to have the Mayor clothed with the power of appointment, without confirmation by the Aldermen, as the Republican members, almost without exception, are determined to adhere to the system which prevails in the National and State Governments.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

Among the petitions presented in the Senate was a memorial from the Bar Association, proposing certain amendments to the Code of Procedure. The memorial is a printed document of some length, and suggests the amendment of section 179 of the Code, relative to property embezzled by a public officer, agent of a corporation, or any person acting in a fiduciary capacity. Other sections of it are amended to give increased protection to persons arrested on civil or criminal process by the Sheriff of the County, allowing them to give bail at any hour of the day, making it a misdemeanor for any Sheriffs' officer to exact a fee for examination of persons offering themselves as bail, and generally putting a strict limit on the operations of Sheriff's officers in cases of arrest. The sections of the Code relating to the appointment of receivers are amended so as to give increased protection to corporations, &c., against their irregular appointment. Their fees are strictly defined and limited, the disposition of the moneys intrusted to them provided for, no order appointing a receiver is to issue out of Court, and parties to a suit are entitled to name the referee, except in certain specified instances.

Senator Benedict presented the petition of the Committee appointed at the meeting held on 12th inst., at the Society Library, in reference to adding a bureau of records to the City departments, to which bureau all the departments shall send daily an abstract of their proceedings, the record to be open to the inspection of any one applying.

QUARANTINE.

The Quarantine bill, introduced by Senator Adams, appears likely to attract considerable attention, and become the subject of much discussion. Mr. Adams, in introducing it, moved that it be printed, and Mr. Tiemann remarked that the subject was of so much importance that five hundred extra copies should be struck off to send to New-York, that the provisions of the bill might receive thorough discussion there, and evoke some expression of opinion. This was agreed to.

The bill provides that the Quarantine establishment shall consist of warehouses, docks, and wharves, anchorage for vessels, floating hospital, boarding-station, burying-ground, and residences for officers and men; the warehouses and wharves to be constructed at some point in the Lower Bay, not on Staten, Long, or Coney Islands, to be determined upon by the approval of the Health Officer and Commissioners of Quarantine and the Land-office, the warehouses to be of a capacity equal to the storage of fifty medium-sized cargoes, the wharves to be capable of accommodating four vessels at the same time, and two docks, each capable of admitting one ship of the largest size at a time; the Boarding Station, between April 1 and November 1, to be below the Narrows. The anchorage of vessels under quarantine shall be in the Lower Bay, two miles distant from the nearest shore. The only diseases against which Quarantine shall apply are: Yellow fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, small-pox, and any new disease of pestilential nature; the floating hospital to be large enough to accommodate 100 patients, and from May to November it shall be anchored in the Lower Bay, two miles from shore; the buildings on Hoffman Island to be used as a place of temporary detention for persons exposed to contagions; the Health Officer to be a physician of at least ten years' practice.

The bill incorporating the Staten Island and New-Jersey Suspension Bridge and Railroad Company, of which Senator Cook gave previous notice, was introduced by him. It incorporates a company for the construction of two suspension bridges connecting New-Jersey and Staten Island, one over the Kill von Kull, near Constable's Point, and the other over Staten Island Sound, near the town of Westfield. A railroad is to be constructed through the island connecting the bridges, and running in connection with railroads on the mainland.

THE LATE GOV. SEWARD.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the Senate adopted the following resolution in relation to the late Ex-Gov. Seward:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that a select Committee of Three be appointed on the part of the Senate to meet with a committee on the part of the Assembly, to report resolutions, &c., expressive of the sense of the Legislature relative to the decease of Ex-Gov. William H. Seward; and that if the Assembly concur therein, the Senate will meet at noon, on Friday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of hearing the report of the said Committee.

Messrs. Perry, Woodin, and Johnson were appointed such committee.

LEGISLATION ON MURDER.

The bill in relation to the crime of murder, introduced by Senator Benedict, came up for a third reading, but, on motion of Mr. J. Wood, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee to receive, as he remarked, several important amendments. This is the bill which declares that murder shall be said to be in the first degree if perpetrated under such circumstances as shall evince a "depraved mind" in the murderer.

TAXATION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Notice is given by the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means, that on Thursday, next week, a public hearing will be given on the bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation, and all persons interested in the matter are invited to lay their views before the Committee.

Position of the Speaker on Admissions to the Floor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In consequence of the decision of the Assembly to admit outsiders to the floor, Speaker Cornell has determined to put the responsibility of such admissions upon the individual members who request them. Of his own motion he will admit no one, and he will issue no pass except upon the written request of the member who desires it. He has prepared cards for this purpose, and, as these will be preserved, every member will be upon record if he attempts to introduce a lobbyist upon the floor. With this precaution, and those afforded by the amendments to the rule offered by Mr. Jacobs, it will be possible to protect the Assembly against outside pressure. The great majority of the members who voted, yesterday and today, against the abrogation of the rule, insist that, in doing so, they had no thought of facilitating the operations of the lobby, and only desired to have the opportunity of getting their constituents upon the floor, if they should visit Albany during the session. They repudiate utterly the idea that they have been led in this matter by the corruptionists, and it is safe to say that they have not.

Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In the Constitutional Commission today, Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on Formation of the Legislature, reported an amendment to Article 3, providing that the Senate shall consist of thirty members; the State to be divided into five districts; five Senators from each district, and five from the State at large; one from each district and one from the State at large, to be elected each year. The Assembly to consist of 256 members, elected by districts; Senators to receive a compensation of $1,500 each per year, and members of the Assembly $1,000 each per year and mileage. Every 17,000 inhabitants is to be allowed a member of the Assembly.

The Commission was occupied during the morning session in debating the question of prohibiting special amendments to charters of cities and villages, in providing that all such charters shall be amended under general laws.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Richard J. Oglesby Elected United States Senator from Illinois.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—The Legislature met in joint session today at noon, to declare the vote on United States Senator. The vote stood: Oglesby, 115; Trumbull, 78; Coolbaugh, 2; Oglesby's majority over all, 37. Eleven members were absent. Gov. Oglesby made a speech, in which he discussed the constitutional question involved in his election in a very clear and logical manner. He announced that to-morrow morning he would file his resignation of the office of Governor, to take effect at noon. Lieut.-Governor Beveridge then becomes Governor.

Gen. John B. Gordon Elected United States Senator from Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—Gen. John B. Gordon was elected United States Senator today upon the fifth ballot. The vote stood 112 for Gordon, 86 for Stephens, and 7 for Akerman. After the third ballot this morning Hill's and Fielder's friends began to change for Gordon and Stephens. Gordon received seven Republican votes, there being no chance for the election of Mr. Akerman. Hence he owes his election to the Republican members. The term is for six years from the 4th of March next.

Election of Mr. Jones in Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, Jan. 22.—The Legislature met in joint convention today. The journals of yesterday's session were read, announcing the vote for Senator: Jones, 53; McCoy, 19; De Long, 1; McBeth, 1.

After the announcement of the vote, Mr. Jones was conducted to the Speaker's desk, and made a long speech, defending himself against the charges that money had been corruptly used to secure his election, which charges, he said, had been made in the Eastern as well as in the Pacific Coast Press. He acknowledged that money had been freely used, and had himself disbursed largely, but it was only for the legitimate campaign expenses.

Senator Jones will start for the East about the middle of February.

PRISON REFORM.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—Discharged Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—The National Prison Reform Congress opened this morning, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine. The Committee on Officers for the ensuing year reported for President Horatio Seymour, and Vice-Presidents for each State, among whom are Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and H. W. Bellows, of New-York. For Secretaries—H. A. Newport, of Ohio; Dr. Carpenter, of the District of Columbia, and Rev. W. Quinn, of New-York. The report of the Committee was confirmed.

A long paper by Mr. Brockway, of Michigan, on the treatment of prisoners after discharge was read. The paper argues that criminals after their discharge should be restrained by legal enactments.

The paper led to considerable debate, in which Horatio Seymour, Rev. Dr. Wines, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and others took part.

President Seymour said he did not desire the paper of Mr. Brockway to go out without some modification. It had too much of restraint about it. He did not believe any man could be made virtuous by force. The first step should be to make the prisoner self-sustaining, by giving him employment.

Dr. Wines presented a paper on the penal institutions of North Carolina, representing the jails to be in a most deplorable condition. The State, as yet, has no State Prison, the convicts being confined in county jails, which are in such a condition that one out of every fifteen persons incarcerated dies. The corner-stone of a State Prison has just been laid.

Interesting discussions ensued on the several papers read, after which the Congress adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

At the evening session Miss Linda Gilbert, of Chicago, read, by request, a paper written by herself on the subject of prison discipline. Other papers were read, and several gentlemen expressed their views on them, after which the Congress adjourned until to-morrow.

The Ice in the Susquehanna.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 22.—The telegraph office has been opened in the second story of the operator's residence. The river is falling slowly. The gorge of ice is still thirty feet high. The only danger now is the rise above coming down on this gorge, which would sweep away half the town. The damage already is immense.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—The Susquehanna has fallen five feet.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Jan. 22.—The Susquehanna has gorged above the Dam. The river rose two feet last night.

WASHINGTON.

The Franking Privilege—New Sloops of War—The Subsidy Bills—Admission of Colorado.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The franking privilege seems in a fair way to be abolished at last. The Senate, in its action on the House bill, made a complete sweep of the abuse, making no provision for the issue of stamps for the use of the Departments, no provision for the distribution of public documents, and a positive provision that Senators and Members shall have no extra allowance on account of postage. The bill goes back to the House, therefore, with the simple repeal of all legislation on the franking privilege and the last-named proviso. In nearly this form the House has passed a bill twice to abolish the franking privilege, but on those occasions the House knew the Senate could be trusted to prevent their passage. Now the responsibility of defeating the measure is thrown back on the House; but it is hard to see how the record that has been made there can be reversed, and among those best qualified to judge, the opinion is held that the House will take the Senate proposal at once. If public documents are to pay postage, it is safe to say the Public Printer will have his labors much lightened. The law is to take effect July 1, 1873.

NEW SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The Senate today accomplished an unusual amount of work, having acted on two important bills. The bill to provide for the construction of sloops-of-war was concurred in, the number being raised to ten instead of six, as provided in the bill as it passed the House. Mr. Sherman's amendment to prevent changes in the models, except by the recommendation of an Examining Board and the approval of the Secretary, was adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the further amendment was made that the contractors, in receiving pay for such changes, shall be bound by the estimates of cost made by such Board; Mr. Sherman withdrew his amendment in regard to the Eight-hour law. In other respects the bill was left nearly as passed by the House. It is now quite uncertain whether the House will agree to the increase in the number of vessels without something of a struggle. There is no other measure of the bill which will cause serious controversy, and so one House on the other must make an absolute concession on this point, unless the number should be compromised at eight.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Colorado had another respite today in the House, and found a few more friends than have previously rallied to its defense. Mr. Chaffee, the delegate from that Territory, made a strong array of statistics in its favor. Gen. Coburn favored a new State for the very reason that Messrs. Roberts and Potter, of New-York, opposed it, namely, the equal State representation which is given in the Senate without regard to population or wealth. He contended that the question of size should not enter into the decision. It was a matter of expediency, and the right of a small State to equal representation with the large ones was so obvious that Colorado could not be crowded out on that ground without doing violence to the spirit of the Constitution. Mr. Killinger followed in a somewhat remarkable speech, in which he boldly advocated the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people as a Constitutional revision which should be made before any new States were admitted. He pointed his argument by reference to the manner in which certain Southern Legislatures have elected their Senators to the scandal of the whole body. He also strongly hinted that the Senate had arrogated to itself all the powers of the Government, in a manner which showed the necessity of making it directly accountable to the people.

THE GENERAL SUBSIDY BILL.

Mr. Shellabarger allowed all the time for the discussion of his General Subsidy bill, today, to his opponents. As a result it was severely handled, and lost its popularity so completely that it was finally laid upon the table, upon motion of Mr. Cox, by a vote of two to one, 122 to 60. Mr. Kerr improved the opportunity to ventilate the whole range of his free-trade notions, which is his panacea for our vanishing commerce as well as for every other imaginable ill that the nation is heir to. The defeat of this bill may be attributed to its intangibility and vaguely gigantic proportions. The House was afraid of an experiment so radical; at the same time the feeling is general that something must at once be done for commerce, and the House will probably be more liberal than customary with its special subsidies.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad has made known to Congress its desire to issue bonds payable in currency instead of gold, and today the Senate passed a bill granting the privilege. The road is authorized to issue bonds of which the face value and interest, at the option of the Company, may be paid in any lawful money of the United States, and to issue mortgages in proper terms to secure such bonds.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE OFFICES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

The bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy, on the death of the present incumbents, now lacks only the signature of the President to become law, the Senate having passed the bill which passed the House at the last session for this purpose.

REVENUE SEIZURE IN TENNESSEE.

One of the largest seizures made for a long time by the Internal Revenue Bureau is reported by Assessor Bryant, of the Fourth Tennessee District. He reports the destruction of two illicit distilleries in Lincoln County, Tennessee, on the 16th inst. Among the properties destroyed were 180 mash-tubs, 9,400 gallons of mash and beer, 100 gallons of singlings, 75 bushels of meal, 25 bushels malt, 3 copper stills, worms, boilers, &c.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

In response to the recent act providing for examination of the Savings Bank of the District of Columbia the same as national Banks, Controller Knox summoned Bank Examiner Meigs, of New-York, here, and he arrived nearly a week ago. During that time he has been engaged in the examination of the National Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, whose main institution is located in this city. The result is that Mr. Meigs finds this bank, as he expresses it, in splendid condition, and managed with unusual conservatism, even for a savings bank. Mr. Meigs further states that, in view of its condition, the unfavorable reports regarding the bank during the late campaign must have been born of sheer malice.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Oakes Ames has fulfilled his promise, said to have been privately made, that he would tell the whole story next time, and if any one will take his original testimony of December last, and compare it with his testimony of today, they will come to the conclusion that Mr. Ames' memory is either improving by practice, or that he draws moral distinctions regarding the sanctity of an oath which are not generally in vogue. In his testimony today he showed that as to the statements of Messrs. Dawes, Bingham, Blaine, Schofield, Senator Wilson, and James F. Wilson, he and they are agreed, there being no conflict in general or in detail. But in respect to Messrs. Colfax, Garfield, Patterson, and Kelley, there is serious conflict, and, unhappily for all parties, it is almost impossible to determine just where the truth lies, if Mr. Ames' latter statements are to receive full credence. But this later evidence is so inconsistent in every respect with what he has said before, and accords so badly with the statements of gentlemen involved, as well as with Mr. Ames' own letters, that it is difficult to give it credence. Take Mr. Colfax's case, for instance. Mr. Ames agrees with him as to the only partial payment for the stock, as to its non-delivery, and as the subsequent cancellation of the agreement, but he says he paid Mr. Colfax $1,200 for dividends in a check on the Sergeant-at-arms, made payable to S. C. or bearer. Mr. Colfax, in reply, asserts for the second time, under the solemn obligations of his oath, and in the most positive terms, that he never received a dollar, and his statement, under the circumstances, is likely to be accepted in preference to that of Mr. Ames, especially as the latter, while insisting that Mr. Colfax was the owner of the stock, admitted that the latter had not received the other dividends in bonds and Union Pacific Railroad stock which were declared on the Credit Mobilier, nor had he (Ames) ever offered them to Mr. Colfax. Mr. Ames' explanation is that he still holds them, subject to the decision of the McComb suit. But as he did not do this in other cases, the explanation does not cover the case. The check alluded to appears to have been made payable to bearer, and was therefore not indorsed. If such a check was presented by Mr. Colfax it will appear in his account with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Vice-President has asked to have the latter's books, with his account, produced, to show that there is no record of any such transaction. Senator Patterson's case presents a complication a great deal more unfortunate than any ownership of Credit Mobilier stock. In fact, the purchase and enjoyment of the profits on this stock, when justified as an open and legitimate transaction, and to which Senator Patterson says he was not averse, has been almost forgotten, and has left men like Bingham, J. F. Wilson, and Boyer, who took this ground, free from annoyance and almost out of sight, while the complications arising out of questions of disputed ownership, with the embarrassment of reconciling previous denials, both on the part of Mr. Ames as well as on the part of the reputed owners, has led to a great deal of painful suspense and suspicion, which casts a darker cloud over the affair than is justified by the gravity of the real question at issue. As to Senator Patterson, no matter what may be finally evolved as the truth of the question of ownership, no one who knows him will for a moment attribute to him an unworthy motive in his action. It is remarked here today that Mr. Ames is in a different mood from that enjoyed by him early in December, when he was jocularly congratulated upon being a very charitable person. There are abundant reasons for the change, and the boastings of McComb that the testimony here had won his suit in Pennsylvania. The change of sentiment upon the part of members, mainly produced by the letters of Ames to McComb, and the denunciation of the Press, with other causes, are more than enough to account for all the change that is alleged to have taken place in Mr. Ames.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Secretary of the Treasury said today that he had not yet decided upon his action under the syndicate propositions, but that, in any event, he should not bind the Treasury for the negotiation of more than $100,000,000 of the five per cents at the present time.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Rogers, member of Congress from the Clinton and Essex district of New-York, has met with a severe affliction in the death of an only son, Mr. Thomas Rogers, which occurred at his residence in Clinton County yesterday.

THE RECENT PROCLAMATION.

Hon. Charles O'Neill, of Philadelphia, called on the President this morning, and had a conversation with him relative to his recent proclamation as affecting members of school and education boards, and directors of public schools. The President said he did not intend his proclamation to apply to members of such boards and school directors who hold national offices, and that such need not resign them. He also said, that if necessary, he would modify his proclamation to reach such classes, his desire being that those interested in our public school system should not diminish their laudable and unrewarded exertions in so good a cause.

THE NAVY.

A Grievance of Volunteer Officers Who Served Through the War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Considerable anxiety is felt in naval circles in regard to a question which has been recently submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the Attorney-General for his official opinion. At the close of the late war, Congress, to show its appreciation of the services of the volunteer officers, passed an act authorizing the transfer to the regular service of a specified number of volunteer officers, who were to be selected from those who had shown conspicuous gallantry in the war, and whose qualifications fitted them for the positions. In order to have an impartial test, a board of experienced officers, senior in rank, was detailed for the examination of those who desired to remain in the service and forwarded applications for the purpose. As a large number of these officers were in active service in squadrons afloat, the examinations had to be at detached periods as the officers returned from cruises, and thus it was nearly two years before the final report of the Board. In the meantime, as vacancies occurred, the young graduates of the Naval Academy were promoted to fill them, and thus these volunteer officers, many of whom had responsible commands during the war, found themselves placed under those who were their juniors in age and service. They claimed that the intention of Congress was to transfer them at the date of the passage of the act, and give them all the benefit of their continued service in the navy; instead of which the young regulars were promoted to the additional places thus created, and the volunteer officers were commissioned to take rank as the date of examination of the last volunteer officer who returned from sea, which made the difference of two years in their rank in the service. These officers came from the merchant service, had been masters and mates of ships, and are considered as among the very best navigators in the navy. Ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, late Secretary of the Interior, is the counsel in the case, and they have many warm friends in Congress, who feel that it is the old jealousy of the regulars against the volunteers which has been the cause of this misplacement in rank. The volunteers are confident that the Attorney-General will decide that they are entitled by law to the places on the Navy Register which they claim.

Alexander H. Stephens Nominated for Congress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—A meeting of the Senators and Representatives of the Eighth Congressional District was held to-night, Gen. Toombs in the chair. Alexander Stephens was unanimously requested to stand as a candidate for Congress, and all candidates declined in his favor. Mr. Stephens has accepted the nomination. The Governor will issue a proclamation for an election without delay. Mr. Stephens' health is improving. The nomination gives universal satisfaction.

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 23.—Both branches of the Legislature met in joint assembly today, and voted for United States Senator. The vote was very scattering. S. B. Carver, Speaker of the House, received the highest number of votes. It is supposed that the Liberal members will concentrate on some one of their own party to-morrow, and, failing to elect, will vote for the least objectionable Republican. The indications are this evening that the Republicans will concentrate to-morrow on Horatio Bisbee, Jr., or E. M. Randall, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. Osborn is considered out of the field. Nothing else of importance was done in either House.

CONNECTICUT.

The Gubernatorial Contest—Two of the Aspirants Withdraw.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 22.—The contest for the Republican nomination for Governor in this State has been simplified by the withdrawal from the contest of Hon. John T. Wait, of Norwich, and Col. Dexter R. Wright, of New-Haven. But three candidates are now in the field—Hon. Henry B. Harrison, of New-Haven, Henry P. Haven, of New-London, and Hon. Amos S. Treat, of Woodbridge, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, with the chances perhaps in favor of the latter. Mr. Treat is a resident of Woodbridge, in New-Haven County, but has a law-office in Bridgeport. He was not only very popular as Speaker, but comes from a good stock, Col. Robert Treat, one of his ancestors, having been chosen Governor of the commonwealth for fifteen years in succession, until he declined further service.

Mr. Harrison is one of the leaders of the New-Haven County Bar, and has always borne a high reputation. Mr. Haven is a wealthy business man, and is understood to enjoy an extensive popularity in the eastern portion of the State. Though general regret is expressed that Gov. Jewell declines to serve for another term, either of the three candidates named is capable of making him a worthy successor, and the gentleman successful in obtaining the nomination will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority. The nominating Convention is to meet at New-Haven Feb. 5.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports Made to the Controller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1872:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$191,419,049 22
Overdrafts	164,922 23
United States bonds to secure circulation	24,358,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	2,086,750 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	2,995,100 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	3,007,536 84
Due from other national banks	16,493,694 11
Due from State banks and bankers	2,334,625 27
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	7,287,228 27
Current expenses	2,880,464 73
Premiums	850 080 55
Checks and other cash items	2,522,286 49
Exchanges for Clearing-house	72,537,454 81
Bills of other national banks	2,857,274 00
Bills of State banks	4,482 00
Fractional currency	200,809 18
Specie	13,775,021 05
Legal-tender notes	24,421,580 00
Clearing-house certificates	3,225,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	810,000 00
United States certificates of deposit	9,310,000 00
Total	$393,344,943 04
Number of banks, 80.	

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$71,231,000 00
Surplus Fund	20,956,338 03
Undivided profits	12,763,329 17
National bank notes outstanding	27,227,371 00
State bank notes outstanding	1,800 00
Dividends unpaid	161,460 00
Individual deposits	178,197,857 51
United States deposits	1,573,151 25
Deposits of United States Disbursing Offices	48,704 84
Due to national banks	27,115,052 59
Due to State banks and bankers	16,966,626 39
Notes and bills rediscounted	1,124,232 28
Bills payable	43,127 50
Total	$393,344,943 04

LOUISIANA.

New Judge Elmore Opened His Court—Specimen of Mr. Ogden's Facts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Judge Elmore, of New-Orleans, has telegraphed Mr. H. V. Orden that the statement in the official document recently sent to Congress, is erroneous in saying that on the morning of the 23d of November, Judge Elmore proceeded with an armed mob and seized the Eighth District Court, before the hour to which it had adjourned. Judge Elmore says:

Having been duly elected Judge of the Eighth District Court by a majority of over 10,000 votes, commissioned and sworn, I opened the Court without objection. There was no mob present, armed or unarmed. About half an hour afterward Judge Dibble appeared, with ex-Sheriff Sauvinette, and attempted to take possession of the Court. Peremptorily I ordered Harper, the recognized Sheriff of the Court, to eject them. This was done, and Harper is the recognized Sheriff of all the Courts.

Messrs. Forman, Southmayd, and Mitchell, members of the State Returning Board, left this evening for Washington with official returns of the State election held in November last. These gentlemen have been summoned to testify before the House Judiciary Committee.

McFnery and Kellogg have each appointed a large number of tax assessors and collectors.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

The Case for the Prosecution Closed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—In the Wharton trial today Prof. Mullett, of the University of Virginia, and Prof. William P. Toney, of Maryland, were examined as experts, at the conclusion of which Mr. Revel announced that the examination of witnesses was closed on the part of the State.

Mrs. Crawford Neilson was then called for the defense and examined at some length in regard to the health of Van Ness, whom she had known intimately for some nine or ten years. Witness stated than Van Ness had often spoken to her of his health. In May preceding his attack, at Mrs. Wharton's, Van Ness had told witness he was in a bad state of health, and feared his symptoms might indicate the approach of apoplexy; he put his hand to the back of his neck and complained that his muscles were swollen; he also complained of constant pain in his head and throat. Witness saw him no more until the day he was removed from Mrs. Wharton's; he then reminded her of a former conversation, and said he had always feared apoplexy, and it had come. Witness mentioned other conversations held with Mr. Van Ness.

Miss Rosa Neilson and Mr. J. Crawford Neilson were next examined. The latter testified: I was at Mrs. Wharton's on Wednesday, the day when a tumbler was produced containing a deposit said to be tartar emetic; I took the tumbler in my hands, and, with the blade of a penknife, placed a small particle of the sediment on my tongue; I perceived no biting acid taste, and said so to those around me.

Cross examined: Dr. Williams, Mr. Hutton, and Mrs. Loney were present when I tasted the sediment; I remarked that it possessed no flavor; I tried it because I had heard from Dr. Williams and others that the sediment had affected himself and Mrs. Ness; some one told me—I think, Mr. Hutton—that Mrs. Julia Van Ness' mouth had been made sore by the sediment; the deposit tasted neither like sugar or salt; I received the tumbler from Mrs. Loney's hands. At the conclusion of Mr. Neilson's testimony the Court adjourned.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President yesterday signed the bill to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

Samuel N. Bell was yesterday renominated for Congress from the Second District of New-Hampshire, by the Democratic Convention.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Hon. S. E. Dunnock Attorney-General, and Col. Norris his Private Secretary.

Edward C. Anderson, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of Savannah, Ga., was elected yesterday. The entire Board of Aldermen elected is Democratic.

The funeral of Col. Doty took place yesterday, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Geneseo, N. Y. A large concourse of people assembled, and deep gloom overhung the community.

The statement that the resolution passed by the House of Representatives, on Monday, to pay the expenses of the successful contestants to seats, will require $150,000, is incorrect, as the whole amounts claimed will not exceed $20,000.

The death-rate from small-pox in Boston, Mass., appears to be speedily decreasing. Only eight new cases were reported yesterday, and the number of deaths then was during the week is eighteen, against twenty-five the same period last week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Conference at Chiselhurst—Intentions of the Prince Imperial—Execution of Three Communists.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—It is reported that a conference has been held at Chiselhurst, and it was decided that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Jerome Napoleon should be the political guardians of the Prince Imperial, and therefore direct the movements of the party.

It is said no manifesto announcing the intentions of the Bonapartists will be issued

SOUTH AMERICA.

Plot to Assassinate the President of Peru —Earthquake Shock—Ravages of Small-Pox.

PANAMA, Jan. 5.—The *South Pacific Times* of Dec. 28 has the following report of the conspiracy to assassinate President Pardo: Great excitement has been created by the report in circulation that a plot had been discovered to assassinate President Pardo by blowing up the railway train on the Chorillos line, as it was entering Lima, by means of a torpedo, which was prepared with electric wire connecting therewith. The house in which the fiendish preparations were made is situated opposite the Penitentiary, and the trains run in close proximity to it as they approach the Lima station. Various rumors were abroad, all differing in their character, yet all tending to establish the fact that the assassination of the President was intended, regardless of the lives of other passengers who were on the same train. We have received the following dispatch from Lima, on the subject, and it is from the most reliable source. The fact that all the arrangements were made and not carried out, by which, probably, many valuable lives were saved, besides that of his Excellency, the President, we can only regard as providential.

LIMA, Dec. 27, 1872.—Yesterday, at 3 P. M., at the house of Señor Bogardus, were assembled the party named, his brothers, and a certain Jose S. Heredia, an old engineer on one of the ships of war. It seems that there was a quarrel between Bogardus and Heredia, and violent language passed; soon after the report of a pistol was heard, which attracted the police to the dwelling. On inquiry as to the disturbance, the police received no direct reply, but in the excited conversation going on they heard mention made of torpedoes, shells, and the assumption of the President. The Chief of Police, Freyre, made no further inquiry, but arrested Bogardus and Heredia, and took them to the Intendente, to whom the latter stated that he was prepared to reveal everything, saying that it was about two months ago, more or less, that he was asked by Pedro Beausejour to prepare some shells and torpedoes for him, but he declined to do so, knowing that they were intended to blow up the residence of the President; that he was offered, if he would make the combustibles, a reward of from 8,000 to 10,000 soles; that then he (Heredia) went to Señor Pierola's house to receive an advance of the amount promised for the diabolical work to be performed. That he saw there Bogardus and Pierola, [E.] the brother of ex-Minister Pierola, who was not himself to be seen, but who had deputed Bogardus to enter into the damnable machinations. This is all I can furnish up to this moment about the revelation of Heredia. A further investigation is going on.

In connection with this affair a woman named Dolores Vallente has been arrested, as in her house, situated opposite the Penitentiary, was found one case of gunpowder, congreve rockets, wires, torpedoes, &c. This woman states she (Heredia) had in her house a torpedo which was intended to explode as the train from Chorillos was coming into Lima with President Pardo on it, but afterward he determined not to carry his plan into execution, and took the instruments of destruction from her house.

In addition to the arrest of all the parties named above as concerned in the intended crime, Francisco Rodrigues and Ricardo Villarmar, who are supposed more or less to have been in the evident conspiracy to destroy the life of the President, have likewise been taken prisoners.

All the parties have made depositions which will form the groundwork of immediate investigation.

On the 26th ult. a shock of earthquake was felt at Arequipe, of forty seconds' duration.

His Excellency M. Pardo, the President of the Republic, has been named by the Governments of Cauli and Bolivia as arbitrator in all questions pending between those countries.

It was reported in Puno that Gen. Quintin Quevedo had proceeded into the interior of Bolivia to present himself as a candidate for the Presidency of that Republic.

The Kings of Greece and Portugal and the Czar of Russia have congratulated, by autograph letters, President Pardo on his election to the supreme power in Peru.

On the 16th and 20th of December fifteen persons died of small-pox in Lima. The epidemic, says the *Peiviu*, goes on increasing in intensity, and if not checked will be found more fatal than even the late epidemic years of yellow fever. There were seventy cases in the Lazaretto on the 17th inst.

The Killing of the President of Bolivia.

Frederico Lafaye, who shot Gen. Morales, the President of Bolivia, on the night of the 23d of November last, has given to the public of La Paz the following declaration, dated 30th November: At 9½ P. M. of that memorable night, I was in the saloon of the Government Palace, where there are two tables for the game of rocambo, there being present Señor Medeiros, who was playing with Col. M. Baron, and also Lieut.-Col. Mohria, and a Mr. Apiricio.

I had scarcely been there a few minutes when Gen. Morales came in and asked for Commandant La Viana (his Aid-de-Camp.) On presenting himself Morales commenced to strike him, and ordered that the window should be opened that he might throw him out of it into the plaza; other Aids-de-Camp proceeded to execute the order. I then interfered between them, snatching away from Morales the sword he had taken from La Viana, fearing that as he could not throw him out of the window he might use the weapon instead.

I tried to get him to be calm, and not give rise to such a scandal, but with no effect; he began to insult and strike every one within his reach. I begged him to desist, and consider the honor of his family and the rank he held in the Republic, and that if he suspected misconduct on the part of his officers, to have them tried. He then struck a blow which made me stagger back, but I still persisted in trying to persuade him, but all was of no avail. He began to attack Col. Lavandes and others in the same way, and then I received another blow, harder than the first, telling me at the same time to "get out of the house." My indignation got the better of my reason, and drawing my revolver I fired at him seven shots, and then returned to the barracks and put the troops under arms. Col. Lavandes arriving at the time, I told him my object was that the rifles should take charge of the armory and prevent any disorder on the part of the other forces. Having arranged matters with this object I returned to my house.

Public order is still undisturbed.

Destructive Fire at Santiago—Mosquera's Decree.

A fire occurred at Santiago, on the 11th of December, which destroyed the building occupied by the Banco Garantizador, the Porvenier de las Familias, and Masonic lodge, and injured two adjoining buildings. The bank saved its books and valuables. The Porvenier and the lodge lost many valuable documents. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The building was valued at $60,000, and was insured for $15,000.

Nearly all of the cargo of the Dover Castle has been saved. A quantity of gold, silver, and copper ore from the wreck has been sent to Valparaiso.

The French ship Biobio, which arrived at Valparaiso on the 26 of December, spoke the British ship Kenilworth, in latitude 33° 30' south, and longitude 80° 10' west, leaking considerably, having experienced bad weather on her voyage from London. The following is from a Lota paper:

"The town is melting away; the small-pox does not decrease; the alarm is great; terror has stricken every one. The Government knows it, and does not stir. The people are abandoning the place, and the plague overruns the whole town. There is not a street, court or alley without its complement of victims. No one thinks of succor or hygienic measures. May God have pity on us."

The Guayaquil *Andes*, of the 26th of December last, published a notice of the decree of Gen. Mosquera declaring the State of Cauca under martial law, but that in consequence of a representation of the inhabitants of Popayan, the Government had dispatched a circular to the municipal chiefs, stating that the decree was to be considered merely in the light of a warning to be on the alert.

The *Palestra*, of Mompos, of the 7th inst., thinks, with respect to recent events on the frontiers with Venezuela, the Government ought to inform the nation what it intends to do, as well as in what condition the question of limits is with respect to Brazil, Ecuador, and Costa Rica.

Señor Eustorgio Salgar has been brought forward as President for the State of Cauca.

Santiago Perez, Felipe Zapata, Justo Arosemena, and Rafael Nunez, are all candidates for the next Presidency of the Union.

The mission from Peru to Japan and China, presided over by Capt. Garcia y Garcia, arrived in the Arequipa.

Gen. Francisco J. Salazar, who was Commandant-General of the district, has gone to Europe as a Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the Governments of England, France, Germany, and Italy.

The United States screw steamer Kansas, three guns, 900 tons, arrived at Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 1st inst. The Kansas was ordered out here to assist the Nicaragua Canal Survey, now about to be renewed.

The whaling bark Tridents, Capt. B. Cogan, arrived at Panama on the 30th of December. She has 1,900 barrels of oil, and 21,000 pounds of bone.

The American whaling bark Highland Mary, Capt. French, with 120 barrels sperm-oil, and the ship Jerish Perry, of New-Bedford, Capt. L. C. Owen, with 18,000 pounds of bone and 1,850 barrels of oil, arrived at Panama on the 3d inst.

The American schooner Shooting Star, Capt. Charles W. Reed, arrived at Panama on the 2d inst., from the Arctic, with seal furs for shipment across the Isthmus.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steam-ship Bavaria, from Europe, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday.

New Constitution for Guatemala—Commencement of the San Salvador Railroad.

The new Constitution for Guatemala has been adopted by the Chamber. Under its provisions, the qualifications for voters are, to be twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, or, in lieu of the latter, to be possessed of $1,000 capital.

The coffee crop was good.

An agent in Paris has bought and shipped the rails and cars for the new railroad between San Salvador and La Libertad. President Gonsales, on the 8th of December, had inaugurated the commencement of the road, in the presence of an immense multitude.

The volcano near Santanna gives indications of an eruption.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Nicaragua, has addressed a note of congratulation to United States Minister Blair upon the re election of President Grant.

THE COAL MONOPOLY.

Efforts to Raise the Price of Anthracite Coal—Excitement in the Trade.

"If the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company accomplishes its object, coal will be advanced in cost beyond its actual value as certainly as if its production was checked by some great disaster in the mines or a long strike of the miners." This was remarked to a TIMES reporter, yesterday, by a coal-merchant who has a quarter of a century's experience in the business.

"The public," he said, "do not, perhaps, appreciate the enormous power which these ambitious coal-carrying corporations are quietly seeking to acquire. They will not only gain the control of the market for the sale of the 18,400,000 tons of coal produced in the anthracite region, but iron and other minerals of the country depending upon this product will be, in a measure, at their mercy. This movement is an example of the stealthy but gigantic strides of railroad corporations to absorb and turn to their own profit the most important and vital business interests of the country."

The President of the Reading Company, said the dealer, avers that the public will be supplied with whatever quality of coal it desires. It is my opinion, said the merchant, that the public will get only that kind of coal which best suits the convenience of the monopoly to supply. Recent developments, he said, in the Philadelphia Coal Exchange, had shown that when Mr. Franklin B. McGowan submitted his scheme at the meeting on the 21st ult., and invited a committee and conference, one of the features of the scheme was that the thousand different mines to be sold by an agent of the Reading Company. As to the denial of an intent to throw vexatious obstacles in the way of obstinate colliories and dealers, everybody will understand how corporations controlling nearly all the means of transportation from the mining district, can annoy purchasers who oppose their interests, and but few will doubt that machinery will be applied to crush out such opposition.

The power by which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is carrying its gigantic scheme to a successful end, was conferred on a corporation entitled the "Laurel Hill Improvement Company," chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature about two years ago. The name has been recently changed by legislative enactment to the "Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company," and is owned entirely by the railroad corporation. By the company's charter power is given to buy the stock of any corporation, created for any purpose whatsoever, now or hereafter, in Pennsylvania, and there is no limit to capital stock or the issue of bonds. As has been reported, $6,000,000 are being used to buy coal properties in Schuylkill County under this charter. According to the latest report, the Company now owns ninety-six collieries and 96,000 acres of coal lands, leased in parts to individuals, and offer to sell coal on commission for the colliers, whose the Company has not yet succeeded in buying up. One of the City coal dealers yesterday said that the promoters of the combination were talking a vast deal at present about losses in the coal business, which, while true in part, was, he thought, greatly exaggerated. He knew a great many large operators who, he supposed, had grown very wealthy in the trade. He had placed himself beyond want in it. He said that it was often the custom when a few very rich stockholders of a corporation wished to get the control of it to themselves, they went to work in every way to depress its credit. Then when a depressed value would allow it to run with cramped facilities, get out of necessary repair, on one pretext and another, and finally reduce the stock below par. Then their agents would go into the market and buy up the stock that poorer holders were glad to part with to avoid the loss they feared. It did seem to him that the Philadelphia and Reading Company, with the machinery at their command, had been steadily at work in the coal region for years past to depreciate the value of coal production, and so to discourage colliers and induce them to cheaply relinquish their interests in the mines. The acquisition of so great a portion of the anthracite coal fields by this Company he believed was the result of this deep-laid scheme, and the entire control of the Schuylkill region was to be its culmination. He had a theory that action was taken to bring about the strikes of miners in the interest of this design. It could not be ascertained that any meeting in the interests of the combination were held in this City yesterday, and it is probable that no further action will be taken until the latter part of this month. It is the Lehigh Valley Navigation Company, and not the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which is said to be in the "pool" with the Reading Company. Some of the papers have erroneously confounded the two companies. The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Coal Company are two large corporations which have not agreed to the proposition of the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

The Case of Charles B. Hotchkiss and the Stolen Bonds.

Judge Blatchford, sitting in Circuit Court, yesterday, delivered a long decision in the case of Charles B. Hotchkiss *vs.* the Tradesman's National Bank, the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in which suit was brought to recover the value of $6,000 worth of bonds stolen from Hotchkiss. The Judge dismissed the bill with costs as regards the banks, which received the bonds in the ordinary course of business, and as to the railway company he dismissed the bill so far as it asked for the release of new preferred stock.

Seizure of an Illicit Still.

On Tuesday Internal Revenue Supervisor Hawley, visited Spring Valley, Rockland County, and seized an illicit still which was found to be working, a quantity of mash was destroyed, and the tools and implements captured, but the proprietors had fled, and could not be found. Christian Flood, the storekeeper, and Michael McGowan, a laborer, were found on the premises, and were brought to this City yesterday and taken before Commissioner Shields, and committed in default of $5,000 bail.

Trustees of the College of the City of New-York.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York yesterday appointed the following standing committees: Executive—Commissioners Gross, Sands, Lewis, Jarvis, and Beardsley. Library Committee—Trustees Smyth, Ward, and Jenkins.

A resolution was adopted asking the Controller to place $50,000 to the credit of the trustees for the purpose of paying the salaries of the Professors, tutors, and other employés.

On motion of the Executive Committee, the Board of Supervisors was notified that $144,905 were needed for the support of the College in 1873, and they were asked that $25,000 be raised by tax, to cover deficiencies, caused by the action of the Board of Apportionment allowing only $125,000, a reduction of $25,000 from the original sum asked.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Ames' Transactions with Mr. Colfax—A Bond-Certificate Dividend Missing—Other Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Judge Poland's special committee to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among members of Congress, reamed its session this morning, and the examination of Oakes Ames was resumed.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland he testified that he agreed to give Mr. Colfax twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not remember when the agreement was made; it was early in the session beginning December, 1867; witness got the Credit Mobilier stock for him, and received the dividend upon it of eighty per cent. in Union Pacific bonds; accounted to Mr. Colfax for the bonds, which were sold by witness; Mr. Colfax gave witness a check for $634 73; the check was dated March 5, 1868; the check was upon the Sergeant-at-Arms; did not remember of delivering the stock to Mr. Colfax; the check and the proceeds of the Union Pacific stock paid for the Credit Mobilier stock; in the June following gave Mr. Colfax a check for $1,200 dividends on the Credit Mobilier; heard the statement of Mr. Colfax before the Committee.

Q.—What do you say about what Mr. Colfax said in regard to his making you a present of $500? A.—He said some such thing to me about being sorry for my misfortunes; I cannot remember his words now; Mr. Colfax had never called upon witness for the Credit Mobilier stock; has it ready to deliver to him whenever he wants it; supposed that Mr. Colfax understood the $1,200 was a dividend upon the Credit Mobilier stock; he has not repaid me that $1,200 to my knowledge; it don't belong to me.

Mr. Colfax, who was present, said he reasserted w. at he said before, and in regard to the $1,200 he now gave notice to Mr. Ames that he would prove a receivable. He then questioned Mr. Ames as follows:

Q.—Did I offer to pay you the $634 72, or did you come to me and ask me to pay you? A.—That I cannot tell.

Q.—Did you tell me some dividends had been realized, but were unadjusted? A.—I told you a dividend of 80 per cent. in Union Pacific bonds had been declared.

Q.—Did I ask you to buy the bonds? A.—I did not buy the bonds. They were dividends and I sold them, accounting for the proceeds to you.

Q.—Did you sell the stock? A.—I have not sold it. Witness regarded him now as the proprietor of the Credit Mobilier stock; did not remember any conversation had at the next session about the transaction being off; all that he remembers about it is what Mr. Colfax said in testimony; did not remember of saying, after he heard the testimony of Mr. Colfax on Jan. 7, that what he said was correct.

Mr. Colfax—Well, Mr. Crounse so informed me that you told him, and so telegraphed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Witness did not remember where Mr. Colfax was when he gave him the check for $1,200.

Mr. Colfax—Did not I tell you the first week in the session that I wanted you to tell the entire truth about this matter?

Mr. Ames—That is what I have done today, Sir. Did not remember any other cash dividends except the one in July.

Mr. Colfax—Mr. Durant says there was also a bond dividend. Now, what did you do with the bonds belonging to me. A.—They were not bonds, but bond certificates, and I hold them with your stock for you. You are entitled to them.

Q.—Have you ever offered them to me? A.—No, Sir, I am awaiting the result of this suit; the check for $1,200 was payable to Schuyler Colfax; it is in the possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms as a voucher to my account; the check was given a long time before the conversation about the matter being off; that check, my dear Sir, was in June, and the conversation between us about the matter being off was not until the next session. Witness never gave Mr. Colfax any bonds or stock in Union Pacific Railway.

Mr. Colfax—Now, if the Committee will allow me, I assert under oath, that I do not remember of having received a single dollar from Mr. Ames.

Mr. Ames again repeated his statement; he had no recollection of the conversation with Mr. Crounse.

Mr. Colfax requested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be summoned to produce the books and papers referred to.

Mr. Ames was then questioned in regard to the statement of Senator Wilson, and stated that the testimony of that gentleman was substantially correct; his recollection was, and his books showed that he had settled with Mr. Wilson; thought Mr. Wilson received the dividend, and upon settling the matter returned it; so he or Mrs. Wilson received nothing but the $2,000 back, and $1,000 per cent. upon it.

Judge Poland—Then you say the statement of Mr. Wilson is substantially the truth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Ames was then questioned in regard to Mr. Allison, of Iowa, and testified that Mr. Allison received one-tenth of Credit Mobilier stock, which witness got for him with eighty per cent. dividend in Union Pacific bonds; sold the bonds and Mr. Allison settled by a check for $371 balance, which settled for the bonds and interest; Mr. Allison then received a check for $600 dividend in June; the check from Mr. Allison was dated April 4, 1868; Mr. Allison gave par for his stock and $47 interest; the $600 check which witness gave Allison he had found with the Sergeant-at-Arms, indorsed by Mr. Allison.

Mr. Colfax inquired if the check given him was indorsed "S. C." No, Sir, it was filled out S. C., and required no indorsement.

Witness resumed—When he got the cash dividend from the Credit Mobilier deposited $10,000 with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and drew on it to pay the stockholders; witness holds all the stock except that given to Senator Patterson, Mr. Bingham, who is not present, Mr. Allison received his stock certificates at the time he bought them, but returned them to witness last March; did not know why he returned them; the envelope merely contained the stock certificates, but no letter of explanation; did not remember receiving from Mr. Allison any money to purchase the stock upon receiving the stock certificates from Mr. Allison; when he returned them witness supposed that he (Allison) did not want to hold the Credit Mobilier stock after the suit had commenced; did not believe that Allison (witness) had paid Allison a small sum of money five cents or thereabouts, so it could be called the property of either one.

Mr. Merrick—It was a device on the part of Mr. Allison to avoid being mixed up in the lawsuit? A.—To avoid being mixed up in this malicious charge of bribery, witness supposed; Mr. Allison became alarmed at the charge, and thought there would be impropriety in him holding the stock; received no check on New-York with the certificates; did receive a check from Mr. Allison, but it was about another matter entirely.

Mr. Ames then testified that Senator Conkling, Senator Fowler, or Senator Bayard, had never been stockholders in the Credit Mobilier to his knowledge; neither of them ever paid witness anything, or received anything from him; as to Speaker Blaine, he had no further statement to make; he never paid witness anything, nor received anything from witness; his name was not upon the books of witness at all; there was a talk between us and that is all.

Mr. Ames, in reply to Judge Poland, said: Mr. Dawes took some stock, and settled for it by paying $1,000—about the same as the others. Witness had quite an account with Mr. Dawes, having bought bonds for him to the extent of $3,000 or $4,000, and at another time invested for him $1,500 in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad. Witness thought he paid dividends to Mr. Dawes, and said: I paid him $600 dividend, or paid it in part—about $400, I believe, as he owed me on other matters.

Q.—When was this matter ended between you and Mr. Dawes? A.—In December, 1868, he received the stock and dividends, but he (Dawes) got frightened at the Duff-Green suit, and we settled up on the 9th of December, 1868, and I got back his one thousand dollars and ten per cent. interest. (Witness here produced a promissory note given him by Mr. Dawes in making the settlement dated Dec. 9, 1868, for $263 06, payable on demand, with interest, when Mr. Dawes purchased the stock; the $1,000 paid $600 on the 11th of January, 1868, and the balance a few days afterward.

In relation to Mr. Garfield, witness said: I agreed to let him have ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par and interest in December, 1867, or January, 1868; Mr. Garfield did not pay me in money, and I sold the $1,000 bond received with the stock, and received seven hundred and some dollars from the sale; in June I received the money dividend of $600, which, with the money received from the bond, left a balance due Mr. Garfield of $329, which I paid to him; I did not deliver him any stock either before or since; he never had the stock, and the only thing he ever realized from it was $329. I never loaned Mr. Garfield $329 to my knowledge, unless he calls this a loan, which I believe he does. I will let it go as he wants it.

Witness never supposed he had any right to the money—$329—given to Garfield, and never claimed it; he would not undergo what Mr. Garfield had undergone during the past month for $329,000, let alone $329. Witness never received the letter when Gen. Garfield said he left at the Arlington.

About Mr. Kelley, Mr. Ames said he agreed to take $1,000 worth of stock; the transaction was just the same as that with Mr. Garfield; witness had loaned Mr. Kelley money several times; loaned him $750 in September, and he supposed that Mr. Kelly had added the $329 to that when he said he owed him $1,000. There never was anything said between them about the $329 being a loan. Witness still holds the stock for Mr. Kelly, and supposes that he (Kelly) considers himself entitled to it and the dividends.

Mr. Ames said Mr. Scofield's case is similar to that of Mr. Dawes; it was at the same time, and he gave me $1,000, and took a receipt for it. I received the bond as dividend on the ten shares; did not recollect exactly how he settled with him; the matter was settled, however; he received the bond as his first dividend, and the $600 is money or June; shortly after that we settled, and I took the matter off his hands; he gave witness back the Credit Mobilier stock but kept the Union Pacific stock.

In reply to Judge Poland's questions, Mr. Ames stated that Messrs. Bingham's and J. F. Wilson's cases were as they represented them. He did not wish to make any qualifications of Mr. Wilson's statements. There was nothing before Congress when these contracts were made. The aggregate number of shares distributed by witness was 180, the rest of the 300 assigned him being given to persons outside of Congress. Witness had a conversation with Mr. Boutwell, but he declined to take any stock.

MR. ALLISON'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. B. Allison was then sworn, and testified that Mr. Ames and himself had several conversations in reference to Credit Mobilier stock; the first was in 1867; witness told him he would take a small share in the Spring of 1868; Ames afterward sent to him ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and ten shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, with a memorandum stating the account, and notifying witness that a small balance was due from him to settle; Ames afterward paid him $600, out of which the balance alluded to above was taken; witness had other transactions with Mr. Ames, and told him he was not certain about taking the stock; Ames replied: "Very well, if you don't want it you can return it at any time;" when witness returned to Washington in 1868, he told Mr. Ames he would not take the stock, and gave him the reasons therefor; he said: "Very well."

Witness said: "The matter was not finally adjusted until Feb. 8, 1869, when I concluded the differences between us on the stock in a check, which I made payable to his order in New-York; wanted to transfer the stock then to Mr. Ames, but he said that was unnecessary, as the stock stood already in his name, and he could draw the interest upon it. After a time witness returned the original certificate. Mr. Ames must have understood that the stock was given back to him, as there have been frequent dividends upon it, but witness had never received any of them, with the exception of the one spoken of; it may be that he paid Mr. Ames $271; his belief was that it was taken out of the $600; Mr. Ames might be correct, however.

By Mr. McCrary—When witness returned the stock, Ames said he would buy it; thought that Mr. Ames suggested the propriety of a resale, as witness never considered that he held the stock; Mr. Ames could not have understood the return of the stock as a mere blind, as witness did not so understand it; thought he wrote a letter to Mr. Ames when he returned the stock to him.

TESTIMONY OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, was sworn and examined by Mr. Colfax. He had examined the account of Mr. Colfax for 1868, but saw no entry of a deposit of $1,200 there; had not examined the accounts of Mr. Ames; he did deposit some money in 1868; did not remember if the check given to Mr. Allison was indorsed; saw a check with the letters S. C. or bearer for $1,200; witness does not pay out or receive the money; the paying-teller in 1868 was Thomas B. Cheney; other checks were payable to initials; no indorsement was required from members of Congress generally when they drew the money from the vaults; the check payable to "S. C." was signed by Oakes Ames.

MR. ALLEY RECALLED.

John B. Alley was recalled and examined by Mr. Colfax:

Mr. Ames had stated to witness that the statement of Mr. Colfax in conversation with him substantially agreed with its memory; did not think that Mr. Ames alluded to the statement of Mr. Colfax on Jan. 7 before the Committee, but to a conversation which occurred between them prior.

TESTIMONY OF MR. EMERY.

Ex-Mayor Matthew G. Emery was sworn and examined by Judge Merrick, and said: Two or three years since Senator Patterson called to see me to procure my indorsement on a note to enable him to raise money to purchase stock in the Union Pacific Railroad; I indorsed the note; it was for $4,000, and my reference to the noteBOOK in the bank I find it was dated Feb. 19, 1870; he paid it at maturity. I think I had indorsed notes for him three or four times before for about the same amount; did indorse a note for about $6,000 in 1868, but did not know what the business was; Mr. Harper et al.; 72, The People, &c., Mulhaly vs. The Board of Apportionment; 82, In the matter, &c., of John Stewart; 83, in the matter, &c., of Catherine Stewart; 86, Sowers vs. The Mayor; 92, The People, &c., Guides vs. Green, Controller; 108, Hunt vs. Lippincott; 109, Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 112, Gould vs. Smith et al.; 117, Berean Baptist Church vs. Pearson et al.; 120, In the matter, &c., of Maxwell; 121, Springmayer vs. Steindorf; 123, Cushman et al. vs. Burnell; 133, American National Bank vs. Gibson; 135, Thurber et al. vs. Arcoumanis; 158, Jewett vs. Block; 163, Hermann vs. The Mayor; 175, Day; 172, Croitus vs. The American Bible Society; 173, American Bible Society vs. Stark et al.; 175, Benedict vs. The Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company. Call 201, Lampman vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady and Leonard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 180, 184, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 177, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 210, 211.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1899, Barnett vs. Shew; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1835, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 1817, Austin vs. Fargo, Treasurer; 1311, Bates vs. Sayles; 1475, Morson vs. Hope; 1831, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 1799, Deitz vs. McCallum; 1855, Kissengen vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1373, Slack vs. Rosenthal; 1825, Friedman vs. Jones; 1921, Collins vs. Gilbert; 1825, Jackson vs. Wood; 1923, Estes vs. Burns.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1212, McSweeny vs. Quinn; 1280, Hartney vs. Kolinz; 1196, King vs. Lyons; 1142, Cogswell vs. Spratt; 1256, Stevens vs. Arnold; 1224, Hoops vs. Thompson; 802, Hernstein vs. Morgan; 1182, Ross vs. Quigg; 592, Haskell vs. Hillier; 1008, Crapsey vs. Tiebertanauer; 1208, Starkweather vs. Wellman; 1282, Hall vs. Bloomer; 1300, Hall vs. Bradley; 1314, Aarons vs. Paine; 1318, Keyworth vs. Stener.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1201, Totten vs. McGuinness; 1106, Levy vs. Stone; 1103, Somers vs. Smith; 1109, Smith vs. Winton; 1083, Staniff vs. Schroff; 1243, Feldman vs. Reid; 1247, Enos vs. Franklin; 1305, Young vs. Abbott; 1445, Smith vs. Hillier; 1819, Staniff vs. Mittnacht; 1230, Murphy vs. Shea vs. Murphy; 1425, Van der Hoest vs. Bowe; 1171, Fiebe vs. Bryant; 1293, Daly vs. Miller; 1385, Livermore vs. Nolan; 1373, Harris vs. Norwich and New-York Transportation Company; 1400, Leidlaudenheimer vs. Harris; Harris vs. Bruda; 1409, Wray vs. Waugh; 1877, Weld vs. McMullen; 1917, Hass vs. May.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—988, Leidlaudenheimer vs. Montano vs. Mercantile Library Association; 1732, Dowd vs. Halpan; 1896, Lord vs. Vielenheimer; 1885, Melick vs. Dearing; 1717, Monaghan vs. Lewis; 1894, Mack vs. Bisgood; 1907, Wheeler vs. Wheeler; 1706, Beckenham vs. Birdsall; 1407, Frank vs. Gallagher; 1708, Trowbridge vs. Unger; 1709, Reiber vs. Cody; 1712, O'Reilley vs. Miesel; 1713, Waters vs. Eggart; 1715, Heiser vs. Lehman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—James E. Maxwell, perjury; Patrick Mullins, forgery; Charles Shelson, robbery; Andrew Hare, John Dowd, burglary; John Sullivan, burglary; Charles smith, felonious assault and battery; James O'Neill, felonious assault and battery; Patrick Maiony, felonious assault and battery; Walter Brown, alias John Wood, larceny, second offense; David Willis, grand larceny; Manuel Cobb, grand larceny; Julia Cash, grand larceny; William Lunigan, grand larceny.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22.

By Judge Barrett.

Austin *vs.* Duane; Askins *vs.* McDaniels; Hershehy *vs.* Bellinger; Koeningsburg *vs.* Koeningsburg; Cullen *vs.* McDaniel; Woods *vs.* Martin; Hughes *vs.* Bell; Metropolitan Savings Bank *vs.* Wright; Stiles et al. *vs.* Meyer et al.; motions granted.

Newitter et al. *vs.* Schreier et al.; motion to set aside attachment as to Eugene Schreier must be granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

In the matter of William J. Kennedy; report confirmed and order granted.

Marsh *vs.* Kamack; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Beach *vs.* Collis; motion for injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Thomas Conahan to be discharged upon habeas corpus; memoranda for counsel.

Living-ton *vs.* Williams; the motion to vacate the attachment must be granted, with $10 costs.

Gilbert *vs.* Gilbert; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Delcomyn *vs.* Chamberlain; Swift *vs.* Crandall; Fowler *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; motions granted.

By Judge Monell.

Cook *vs.* Starkweather; motion granted, with costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Weintz *vs.* O'Brien; motion for new trial denied. An extra allowance of $5 granted to defendant.

Hernstein *vs.* Frost; motion denied.

Bradley *vs.* The Naragansett Steam-ship Company; demurrer allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.

By Judge Loew.

Bradley *vs.* Malone; O'Kane *vs.* O'Sullivan; Langwasser *vs.* Eckhardt; Davis *vs.* Delles; Kiernan *vs.* Bennett; Graham *vs.* Anderson; orders granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Jan. 23: Nos. 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Admiralty.—7, Aumuch vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 62, Brown vs. Loud; 78, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo; 38, Wheeler vs. Steamboat City of Norwich; 39, Same vs. Same; 40, Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1231, McVeaney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1441, O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.; 535, Voorhies et al. vs. Olmstead et al.; 934, Mahon vs. Cabot et al.; 1441, Biker vs. Laddington et al.; 781½, Stuart vs. Brownell; 783, Meigs et al. vs. Tanenbaum et al.; 813, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 827, Weaver et al. vs. Salisbury; 911, Hall et al. vs. Taylor et al.; 913, Benne. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 914, Canby vs. Baldwin; 917, Evans et al. vs. Messerean et al.; 923, Emberson vs. Wicks; 925, Graham vs. Canavan; 927, Runyon vs. Lynch; 929, Place vs. Greenman; 933, Stevens et al. vs. Harder et al.; 935, Wright vs. O'Brien; 937, Richardson vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1824, Riley et al. vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 1832, Foster vs. The Mayor; 168, Swords vs. Edgar et al.; 674, Bangs vs. Nordheimer et al.; 946, The Security Insurance Company vs. Jamison; 440, Cobb vs. Sheppard et al.; 1018, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1086½, Wooldridge et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 548, Don vs. Vallette et al.; 710, Baker et al. vs. Johnson; 716, Morton vs. Morton et al.; 805, Mumday et al. vs. Smith; 864, Lane vs. Kingsland; 873, Morris vs. Stover; 874, Tasker vs. Hebberd et al.; 876, Theobold et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 880, Ricord vs. Campbell; 884, Thurber et al. vs. Appolet et al.; 883, Senonberg vs. Chesney.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—8, Phillips vs. Breech et al.; 9, Phillips vs. Meech et al.; 34, Independence Mutual Fire Ins. Co. vs. Rosenberger et al.; 72, The People, &c., Mulhaly vs. The Board of Apportionment; 82, In the matter, &c., of John Stewart; 83, in the matter, &c., of Catherine Stewart; 86, Sowers vs. The Mayor; 92, The People, &c., Guides vs. Green, Controller; 108, Hunt vs. Lippincott; 109, Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 112, Gould vs. Smith et al.; 117, Berean Baptist Church vs. Pearson et al.; 120, In the matter, &c., of Maxwell; 121, Springmayer vs. Steindorf; 123, Cushman et al. vs. Burnell; 133, American National Bank vs. Gibson; 135, Thurber et al. vs. Arcoumanis; 158, Jewett vs. Block; 163, Hermann vs. The Mayor; 175, Day; 172, Croitus vs. The American Bible Society; 173, American Bible Society vs. Stark et al.; 175, Benedict vs. The Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company. Call 201, Lampman vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady and Leonard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 180, 184, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 177, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 210, 211.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1899, Barnett vs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Union	84	100	Lake Shore	92⅜
100	do	83⅝	300	do	92⅝
100	do	83⅝	200	do	c. 92⅝
100	do	83⅝	300	do	93
100	do	83⅝	200	do	93⅛
100	do	83⅝	100	do	93⅛
100	do	83⅝	100	do	b5. 93⅛
100	do	83⅝	100	do	b5. 93⅛
100	do	83⅝	90	R., W. & O. Pref	64
100	Pacific Mail	71⅛	100	Union Pacific	36⅛
100	do	71⅛	100	do	36⅛
100	do	71⅛	200	do	36⅛
100	do	71⅛	1700	do	c. 36⅛
100	do	71⅛	100	Rock Island	83⅛
100	do	71⅛	300	do	112
100	Atlantic Mail	18	300	do	112⅛
100	do	11⅛	100	do	b3 112
100	do	11⅜	400	do	112⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	104⅛	800	do	c. 112⅛
100	do	104⅛	100	do	112
100	do	104⅛	100	do	112⅛
100	do	104⅛	100	do	112⅜
100	Mich. Central	68⅛	700	do	113
100	do	68⅛	400	St. Paul	53⅛
100	do	68⅛	100	do	53⅛
100	do	68⅛	100	St. Paul Pref	83⅛
100	do	68⅛	300	Ohio & Miss	46⅞
100	do	68⅛	200	do	b3. 47
100	do	68⅛	800	do	47
100	do	68⅛	300	do	47
100	do	68⅛	300	do	47⅛
200	Tol. & Wabash	72⅛	100	C., C. & I. C	38⅛
100	do	72⅜	200	do	38⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¾ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅛	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅛	
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	114⅛	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C	113⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

$2,000	N. C. 6s S. T	10	100	Del. L. & W	93⅞
6,000	Mo. 6s	93	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	93⅝
2,000	N. Y. S. 7s, R. L., R	105	100	do	b3. 93⅝
5,000	Va. 6s Con	55⅜	200	do	93⅝
5,000	Erie 6s	92	100	do	93⅝
2,000	Hannibal & St. Jo. 6s	101	200	do	b3. 93⅝
5,000	Long Dock bds	92⅛	300	do	b3. 93⅝
1,000	C., R. & Q. 8s	111	900	do	93⅝
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds	99⅛	1000	do	c. 93⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	87⅛	400	do	93⅝
1,000	do	87	1400	do	93⅝
4,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G	77⅛	600	do	b3. 93⅝
2,000	Un. P. Min. Inc	73⅛	200	Erie	24⅛
5,000	Ala. & T. H. In	81	400	do	24⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. Con	92⅛	400	do	24⅜
3,000	do	92⅛	500	do	24⅜
1,000	R. & St. Jo. 8s, C	92	200	do	24⅜
3,000	C., R. I. & P 7s	101⅛	200	do	24⅜
1,000	C. & P. G. S. F	87	200	do	24⅜
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st	100	400	do	24⅜
1,000	T. & W. 1st., S. D	93⅛	200	do	24⅜
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, new	106⅛	100	do	24⅜
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96	200	do	24⅜
1,000	U. & N. Con.	92⅛	500	do	24⅜
1,000	M. & St. Pa. 1st, con	109	400	do	24⅜
3,000	C., R. I. & P 7s	101⅛	200	do	24⅜
1,000	C. & P. G. S. F	87	200	do	24⅜
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st	100	400	do	24⅜
1,000	T. & W. 1st., S. D	93⅛	200	do	24⅜
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, new	106⅛	100	do	24⅜
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96	200	do	24⅜
1,000	U. & N. Con.	92⅛	500	do	24⅜
1,000	M. & St. Pa. 1st, con	109	400	do	24⅜
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	89⅛	600	do	24⅜
20,000	R., H. & E. 1st	41⅛	100	do	24⅜
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	104	100	do	24⅜
4,000	L. S. & M. S. 2d	90	600	do	24⅜
1,000	C. F. & M. 1st	80⅛	500	Erie Rail. Pf. b. c.	77
1,000	Atl. D. & I. C. 7s	65	9	N. J. Cen	102
2,000	St. of N. Am	62	100	do. b. c.	102
20	do	63	100	Chi. & R. I. & P	102⅜
20	Bank of Rep	115	200	do. bot. call	102⅜
5	Metropolitan Bk	123	100	do	102⅜
5	Mech. & Mer	98	100	do	102⅜
5	Bk. of Commerce	112⅜	300	do	102⅜
200	Canton Co	100⅜	200	do	102⅜
200	New Cen. Coal	44⅛	200	do	102⅜
500	do	44⅛	100	do	102⅜
100	do	44⅛	400	do	102⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co	43⅝	800	do	102⅜
100	do	43⅝	100	do	102⅜
100	do	43⅝	200	do	102⅜
100	Can. Coal	45⅛	100	do	102⅜
100	Mo. Coal Co. b. c.	21⅛	100	do	b3. 102⅜
200	D. & H. C., ex. div	118⅛	100	do	102⅜
200	West. Un. Tel. b. c.	83⅝	100	do	102⅜
200	do	b2. 83⅝	300	do	102⅜
200	do	83⅝	200	do	102⅜
100	do	83⅝	100	do	102⅜
100	do	83⅝	100	do	102⅜
100	do	83⅝	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Joan Brougham.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHELNEY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Jobson, Mr. Jean Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Mr. J. B. Stanley and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Bawtinson, Mr. Neil Warner. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Plate, Mr. Ledingwell, Miss Dunn.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Hon. J. R. Warren. Subject—"Life Shadows."

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.—FREE LECTURE by Prof. H. M. Baird. Subject—"The Colonial System of the Ancient Greeks."

BEECHMAN HILL CHURCH.—LECTURE by Mr. De Cordova. Subject—"Our New Clergyman."

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

By the formal vote of the Legislature, Mr. CONKLING is re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. It is seldom that a re-election has been accorded to a Senator, by the unanimous vote of a great party, so heartily as in the present instance, or with more reason. The country will always gain by the presence of keeping in their seats, in either branch of Congress, men like Mr. CONKLING. We anticipate some brilliant work from him during the next few years.

Mr. OAKES AMES has returned to the witness stand, and is engaged in confirming or contradicting the testimony of other witnesses, especially members of Congress. His evidence establishes one fact very clearly, and it becomes more and more clear every day. It is that Mr. OAKES AMES' own motives were disreputable. He was continually pressing his stock on members, and for purposes, as he boldly states, the reverse of honorable. We trust that his transactions with his fellow-members will be thoroughly sifted; but, whatever comes of that, there should be no room for doubt as to Mr. AMES' own fate. If there are other members as unfit for seats in Congress to be, they should be expelled; if none of the rest are tainted, they should be relieved of his company.

A vote was reached in the Senate yesterday on the franking privilege, and the question was decided in favor of its unconditional abolition. A bill came from the House proposing to have the postage on public documents paid by stamps. The Senate rejected this, and substituted one which prohibits franking, and also expressly prohibits any compensation to members with which to meet postage. It is undoubtedly wise and necessary to have some provision made for the distribution of official information, either free of expense, or at the bare cost of publication; but to get rid of the abuse of franking is a consummation so devoutly to be wished that we can afford to postpone the other matter, if by so doing we can straightway abolish that abuse. A bill similar to the one passed by the Senate has several times been approved by the House, and the success of this measure is at least promising.

It seems that the Spanish Government are proceeding in earnest in emancipating the slaves in Porto Rico. The Committee of the Cortes in charge will report a measure to accomplish the object completely in four months from the date of its passage. This apparent sincerity argues well for the cause in Cuba.

A wild story comes to us from Panama about a plot to assassinate President PARDA, of Peru. The alleged scheme was a very clumsy one; a house was to be blown up at the moment a railway train, with the President in it, was passing. What particular object the story is meant to serve it is impossible to say, but it evidently has one. Meantime, the young man who killed President MORALES, of Bolivia, has told his story, which is a curious specimen of evidence, and throws a good deal of light in a small space on the manners of South American Republics.

It will be seen, in our Washington dispatches, that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award. It provides for a "Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims," and its principal features are, the prohibition of the payment of any claim for which the claimant shall have received compensation from any insurance company, except that part of the claim which is in excess of the amount so received, and the prohibition of any claim on the part of any insurance company, unless the claimant can show that the loss exceeded the amounts received for war risks during the war, and then the payment shall be only for the excess of loss. Interest is to be allowed on awards at four per cent., and five per cent. of each award is to be deducted to pay the expenses of the government, and if the awards exceed the amount received from Great Britain, they are to be paid pro rata.

Two bills of importance were decided, or partly decided, upon in Congress yesterday. The bill authorising the building of new sloops-of-war was passed by the Senate, substantially as it came from the House, except that the number is increased from six to ten. In the House, the "Commerce bill," granting a subsidy of $12 and $15 a ton to American-built wooden and iron steamers, was laid on the table by the apparently decisive vote of 121 to 64. The bill was elaborately defended by Mr. SHELLABARGER, but the House was both prompt and relentless.

The New El Dorado.

The report of the Commissioners, who acted for the New-York Company which has purchased Samana Bay, will be found in another column. It is a curious document, well worth reading, and we only wish that it had been written in a style which would have rendered it more intelligible to ordinary men. Somebody who knows the meaning of words should have been asked to put it into shape. When we are told that the Convention "creates a corporation, and then becomes a treaty between the Republic and us, as plenipotentiaries of persons possessed of many of the attributes of sovereignty," we confess we cannot quite make out what is meant. Are the purchasers of the Bay the persons who possess many of the attributes of sovereignty? If so, where and when did they acquire them, and what special attributes of sovereignty are referred to? It is much to be regretted that a document which may hereafter turn out to possess considerable historical value should be so confused and involved that scarcely one man in a hundred will be able to understand it. One thing is quite clear, however—that powers of a most extraordinary kind are granted to the new Company. It may safely be said that nothing like this remarkable transaction between the Dominican Republic and a private Company has ever been seen in the world before. The East India Company became a great power, but at first it was a very trumpery affair compared with the new Samana Bay Company. The imperial firman which "John Company" obtained from JEHANGEER only entitled it to establish factories in certain towns. Shah JEHAN gave the Company similar privileges, and, in addition, allowed it to carry on its trade in Bengal free of duty—but this concession was only made at the request of an English surgeon, who had cured the Emperor's daughter of a serious illness. These firmans had to be bought of successive rulers, and it was only by very slow degrees that the company managed to protect its own interests. We all know that it eventually kept up an immense standing army, extended its power into every part of India, and fell at last in the midst of the most terrible war ever fought on the blood-stained soil of that continent.

The beginning of this Samana Bay Company is widely different—what its end will be we cannot venture to predict, but in any case the project must necessarily lead to memorable events. It has not the wide field to work upon that "John Company Bahadoor" had; consequently its results are not likely to be so dazzling. But consider its position. The general laws of the Republic are set aside for it. The Company will have, in the words of the Commissioners, "exclusive jurisdiction for its officers and tribunals, executive, legislative, and judicial, in the Peninsula of Samana, and over the waters, islands, and reefs of the bay." It will be empowered to "impose and collect its own duties, taxes, port charges, &c., for its own use, "without *any control or interference whatever by the Dominican or any other Government.*" Traffic between Samana Bay and any other portion of the Republic is to be secured to the merchants, "without any discriminating imposts whatever." It will be entitled to claim "a deduction of fifteen per cent. of import duties exacted from trade with any of the neighboring ports." The Commissioners frankly admit that they have "extorted many unusual concessions, almost any one of which would be the fortune of any ordinary company." We should think so. Such an absolute surrender of territory was never made by any government on terms so cheap. The Company purchases a part of the Republic, and has obtained the privilege of carrying its trade into every part of the Republic—as we understand it—free from "imposts, taxes, assessments, and charges of every kind." The Company may fly any flag it chooses, and yet have its vessels registered and treated as Dominican ships. So that the Government, while absolutely surrendering its rights, extends no little of its protection to the persons purchasing those rights. The Commissioners call this "the most anomalous, and one of the most momentous, enterprises of modern civilization." We doubt whether the Commissioners meant what they said when they used the word anomalous—but they are not far from the mark.

Now, suppose the successor of BAEZ, or any of *his* successors, repudiate this contract—how do the Company propose to enforce it? By police, they will probably tell us—in other words, by a standing army. Under what flag will this army fight—that of the Company or of the United States? And if they are beaten, and the Company is in danger of being driven into the sea, to whom will it look for help? In the course of a few years, if the enterprise prospers—as we think it must do—much American capital will have been invested in San Domingo, and many young men of spirit will have taken up their residence in the island. If any of BAEZ's successors choose to seize their property, what is to be done? The Company's forces may be overmatched—probably would be. Could the United States Government stand by and see its citizens massacred and their property confiscated? Imagine the sensation which would be produced in New-York ten, twenty, or fifty years hence, by the news that all American capital invested in San Domingo had been seized, and the rightful owners of it killed. We must degenerate rapidly if such news were ever received without an instant demand for redress.

That was the way in which the East India Company dragged the British Government into its wars—and the Samana Bay Company may do the same thing, at a more or less remote period, with our own Government. What help is there for it? Can the United States Government say to these merchants, You shall not buy Samana Bay? Clearly not. The Government may indeed say, if you *do* buy it, remember that it is at your own risk and peril, and we will give you no protection. But the contingency may arise when it would be impossible for the Government to refuse its protection—when American men and women were being robbed or massacred—and then the Government would be driven to interfere whether it liked or not, and it would annex the whole of San Domingo, just as the British annexed the Empire of the Moguls, Oude, the Punjaub, and every province which rebelled, and ultimately spread their power from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

Freshets.

There are two seasons of the year in which experience has taught us to expect freshets. The melting of the snow under the warm winds of Spring is always followed by the sudden rising of the rivers, and the annual January thaw produces a like result. During the past few days, the Middle States have suffered more heavily than of late years from the January freshets. From all the riparian towns within this region we hear of ice-gorges, of unexampled floods, of buildings and steam-boats swept away, and of bridges and dams demolished. The freshets have not yet anywhere subsided, and it is impossible now to estimate the damage which has been done. It is certain, however, that thousands of dollars of property have been destroyed, and that not a few lives have been lost.

Year after year we have to chronicle the disasters caused by the January and Spring thaws, and yet not the slightest attempt has been made to apply science to the contest with swollen rivers, and to the prevention of ice-gorges. It is unsafe to assert that any undertaking not directly at variance with the laws of nature is chimerical, and surpasses the possibilities of human achievement. To prevent the overflowing of the Hudson River in the freshet season certainly seems a gigantic task, but the past triumphs of man over nature have been too great to warrant us in placing limits to those of the future. We know precisely what are the conditions under which rivers overflow their usual bounds, and floating ice-cakes form a temporary and dangerous dam. Knowing the causes of these phenomena, can we not devise means either to prevent them or to render them harmless?

Consider for a moment the simple overflow of a river swollen by rains or melting snow. We know that it rises because its ordinary channel is too narrow to contain the exceptional volume of water. In ordinary seasons, the level of the water in an artificial mill-pond is controlled by sluices and flood-gates. Is it impossible to protect, say the City of Albany, from its semi-annual inundations by a somewhat similar plan? We know, too, that ice-gorges are formed by the sudden stoppage of drifting ice by some obstruction in the river, and its subsequent heaping up and consolidation under the pressure of the current. Could not a powerful steam-boat be used to keep open a channel, through which the drift-ice could find a way, and to break up the first beginnings of an ice-gorge?

If no better plan can be devised, the old-fashioned dikes that line the Lower Mississippi, and protect the lowlands of Louisiana from floods, could be used to advantage in our Northern rivers. To dike the Hudson from Troy to Catskill would unquestionably be a costly undertaking, but if thereby the cities and towns along the river could be rendered safe against the heaviest freshets, their safety would be cheaply secured. If little Holland can successfully fight the ocean, surely the Great Republic need not surrender to its swollen rivers. In proportion as we clear away the forests, the consequent failure of Summer rains tends to assimilate our rivers to the mountain torrents of Italy, which are low in Summer, but which rise with frightful rapidity when the Spring melts the snows on the Apennines. Our Winter and Spring freshets will increase in suddenness and force from year to year, and unless we propose to tamely accept the disasters which they will bring, it is time that we began in good earnest to fight against them.

The Vienna Exposition and Our Educational Interests.

At the Paris Exposition, the best model of a school-house and the finest text-books came from Spain. The fact itself is ludicrous enough, but it indicates how inadequately other nations must have been represented in this department, and there is cause for congratulation in the fact that at the Vienna Exposition judgment will not be permitted to go by default against the United States, as it did at Paris.

There can be no question that, in educational facilities for the common people, we are far in advance of any other nation. It is only within the last two or three years, for instance, that publishers of school-books in England have come to appreciate the advantage of combining the atlas with the letter-press of the geography in a single volume; and in the illustration of text-books devoted to this study, as well as in that of readers, arithmetics, and other works, a degree of artistic excellence has been reached which was not dreamed of here a few years ago, and which is still unknown abroad. Inventive ingenuity has been taxed in devising all possible facilities for the school-room in the way of chairs, desks, and other apparatus, and the best architectural skill has been employed in the erection of school-houses. We have a right to feel proud of the vast advance we have made in all these respects during the last few years, and it is gratifying to know that steps have already been taken which can hardly fail to insure a proper representation at Vienna of our present condition from an educational point of view.

With a degree of enterprise, energy, and foresight which does him credit, Commissioner EATON, who is in charge of the Bureau of Education at Washington, some weeks ago initiated a movement toward gathering the information and material necessary to this end. From the outset he labored under the manifest disadvantage arising from the absence of anything like a national organization or general system of education, but his circulars, addressed to the Superintendents of instruction in the several States and cities, inviting them to a conference at Washington, and asking for suggestions regarding the best method of accomplishing the end proposed, met with very cordial and encouraging answers. The results of this conference, and the substance of the replies to these circulars, are given in a pamphlet just issued by Commissioner EATON. It was formally recommended by the conference that the Superintendents of schools in the cities and larger towns should make out charts, showing for each grade of their school system, the studies by topics, with a large number of other items; that the same officers be requested to send to the Bureau of Education a model of their best school building and views of such others as they may deem fit, and that they be urged to procure a copy of each text-book, map, chart, and other school publication, and of every article of school furniture produced in their respective cities. A large number of other items are particularized in this pamphlet; so many, in fact, that we hesitate to add a single one; but we venture to suggest that it would add greatly to the interest of this proposed collection of models and text-books, and serve the very important purpose of marking the vast progress that we have made during the last half or quarter of a century, if, side by side with the model of the most complete of our modern school-houses, there could be set up one of a log school with its rude desks and benches—such as were common enough twenty-five years ago, and may even be found now in the remoter rural districts. Then let there be placed by our improved school-books, specimens of the readers, arithmetics, and geographies which are inseparably associated in the minds of very many of those who were children twenty or thirty years ago, and who were taught in these same log school-houses. Such contrasts as these speak for themselves, and will show at a glance the vast improvements which have recently been accomplished. While they must make a deep impression upon all who see them, they will give encouragement to those who are feeling their way by the same road that we have traveled.

Commissioner EATON's "Circular of Information" should by this time be in the hands of every superintendent in the United States who is likely to take any active interest in, or to render any efficient assistance toward the accomplishment of, the desired result. Our own Board of Public Instruction is prepared, we believe, to move in the matter the moment Congress makes the necessary appropriation. The Government of Switzerland has indicated its sense of the importance of properly representing at Vienna its system of education, by appropriating 400,000 francs for this purpose. It has also voted 60,000 francs in order to send mechanics there, provided the cantons shall raise a similar amount for that object. Whether we can afford to lag behind our little sister republic in so important a matter is for Congress to decide. Whatever is to be done, however, must be done promptly. Then, if those who have been called upon will give Commissioner EATON the material and information for which he calls, there can be no doubt that the American department will be the most interesting feature of what can hardly fail to prove the most instructive department of the Vienna Exposition.

A Visitor from the Clouds.

In spite of "Robinson Crusoe" and those charming experiences of his that we have all, at some time, longed to share, life on a desolate island, however lovely that island may be, must be rather more stupid than life on any other island. After the first novelty has worn off, the first enjoyment of beautiful scenery, and the first sense of absolute independence, it is plain that any man of wholesome mind must become extremely wretched. Loneliness is terribly hard to bear, as those know best who have tried it. Truly there are people in fiction, like COOPER'S *Leatherstocking*, who go roaming about a continent, speechless and solitary, and sometimes there are such cases in real life—as witness the man who walked, last year, all alone, from the Mississippi to California. We doubt, however, if this pedestrian has repeated his experiment; or that, anywhere out of the pages of a novel, COOPER'S hero would have done so. There are men, however, who, whether from choice or necessity, are found ready to isolate themselves from society at large, provided they can have *some* companionship, and also, it would seem, provided they can see their way to end their comparative solitude when they desire it. Some such people live in light-houses, and a small party of them have lately had a remarkable experience.

The light-house, or rather light-ship, for such it is, to which we refer, is known as the "Seven Stones," and is off Land's End. During the Winter there has been an almost continuous heavy sea running in the neighborhood, and for weeks it has been found absolutely impossible to communicate with the light-ship from the shore. During December, four resolute efforts were made to put fresh supplies and men on board, but in each case the attempt had to be abandoned. In one instance the relieving schooner got within hailing distance, when she was knocked on her beam ends, and, after being righted with infinite difficulty, was unable to accomplish her original purpose. At last the unfortunate prisoners, who had been forced to come down to very uncomfortable diet, were reached in safety and taken into Penzance. They were much reduced, and some were dangerously ill; all, however, are expected to recover, and, if less partial hereafter to the life of salt-water hermits than before, they have enjoyed one singular privilege they are unlikely ever to forget. Our readers will remember that the expected "shooting stars" of November disappointed dwellers in high latitudes this year, although splendid displays were witnessed in Egypt, Arabia, and Greece. The vicinity of Land's End appears to have been an exception. For, on the night of the 13th of November, an immense meteor exploded directly over the "Seven Stones" light-ship, "filling the air," according to the concurrent testimony of the crew, "with innumerable balls of fire." Two men were made insensible by the force of the explosion, and one of them remained ill for several days. The deck of the vessel was thickly strewn with ashes, and the air was heavily charged with a sulphurous smell. Fortunately, the phenomenon was not repeated; and indeed, from the account, we infer that there was no other display, either before or after the advent of the unruly visitor that wrought such consternation. The circumstance suggests that possibly the phenomenon may have been of an electrical nature, and disconnected from the customary exhibition of shooting stars—the date, on the other hand, favors a contrary hypothesis.

In either case, it is much to be desired that such bodies should hereafter abstain from interference with light-ships. There can certainly be no conflict of function or jurisdiction here, and jealousy on the part of the meteor is not reasonably to be thought of. A lime light would not be jealous of a glow-worm, and the relation of brilliancy, as between a meteor and a light-ship, is surely no less divergent. For a meteor to complain that it has not space to move about in, and thus seek to justify its unwarrantable behavior, is manifestly absurd. Perhaps, however, this strange event is only the realization, in miniature, of what was last year predicted on a very large scale. Can it be that the prophecy imputed to Prof. PLANTAMOUR has shrunk to these dimensions, and, like the celebrated journey of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane, come true without ceasing to be false? If so, we have abundant reason for congratulating ourselves; for if the dreaded comet which was to smash up the earth, and "all that it inhabit," has kindly consented to officiate by proxy through the little meteor of "Seven Stones," we have certainly got off much cheaper than some, at least, expected. In any case, the only ones who have a right to grumble are the poor, terrified hermits of the light-ship, and even they were let off so easily that they may well be content to balance their fright and stupor against the advantage of a very uncommon experience.

The New "What is It?"

The *Tribune* desires it to be understood that it is an "independent" paper, and a great improvement on "party journals." It is always well to be learning something new in this queer world, and consequently the *Tribune*—*not* controlled by JAY GOULD—will naturally be watched rather closely, to see in what its independence consists.

It began its new career by defending JAY GOULD, and saying that we could "afford to dismiss" his case. That was clearly independent.

Last Friday, ANDREW GARVEY, gave most damaging evidence against Boss TWEED. The *Tribune* suppressed that evidence in its report, and in an editorial paragraph said that the Tweed trial had "developed little that is new," and that "Mr." GARVEY "was only able to swear that Mr. WOODWARD gave him to understand," &c. But on Tuesday, alarmed at our exposures of its dishonesty, it returned to the subject, and said "Mr. JOHN GRAHAM found Mr. GARVEY, the plasterer, a most unprofitable witness," and alluded to "his facts as sworn to on Friday." What facts? The readers of the *Tribune* have not been permitted to see any. They were wholly suppressed, in accordance with the theory of "independent journalism."

Mr. L. V. BOGY was elected by the Missouri Legislature to take the place of FRANK BLAIR. BOGY is unquestionably a man of bad character; but—perhaps we should rather say *therefore*—the *Tribune* hastened to indorse him. It described him as "an able and incorruptible man, of liberal ideas and tendency." An inquiry is to be held into the way in which BOGY secured his election. We hope the judgment of the *Tribune* on his character will not be forgotten.

Of Judge CURTIS the *Tribune* said: "This member of the Judiciary has suffered rather in consequence of his connection with more guilty Judges who have been deposed, than from any positive offense which has been proved against him. His conviction at this time will accomplish nothing." This opinion was in direct opposition to the facts, and was much resented by the honest members of the Bar of New-York. Under this pressure, the *Tribune* of yesterday said: "We are not sure that the acquittal of Judge CURTIS, of the Marine Court, is a good thing for the Judiciary." Can anybody reconcile the two opinions it has expressed within a few days on Judge CURTIS? If the first was just, what are we to call the second? Can both be justified on the ground that they are independent? It must at least be admitted that they are thoroughly independent of each other.

Mr. WILLIAM ORTON undertakes to pledge his precious name and reputation that the *Tribune* shall henceforth be a "good Republican sheet." Nevertheless, Mr. ORTON has himself been described by his child as an "outside intriguer," while Senator CONKLING and other leaders of the Republican Party have been exposed to constant misrepresentation—less violent and open than before election, but not less malevolent in design. The tone of the *Tribune* is that of a rabid Democratic sheet. It describes the new charter as a "Custom-house production," "made in the interests of the Republican Party." If it is made in the interests of the whole Republican Party, why call it a production of the Custom-house? There is a still more ridiculous inconsistency in the remarks of the *Tribune* on the same subject. It says, in reference to our local election last November, "the triumph of last Fall was that of Reform." Indeed? Well, we always thought so, and said so, but the *Tribune* at that time alleged that it was all a Custom-house fight; that HAVEMEYER was a dummy, and that Tammany and LAWRENCE were the real reformers. Now it says that the triumph which we helped to win, but which it did its best to frustrate, was one for Reform. What, then, would have been the meaning of the election of the *Tribune's* own candidates? Would that have been a triumph for Reform too?

The contradictions which appear in the *Tribune* on the most important subjects of the hour, prove that it has no recollection even of its own course from one day to another. One day it says a thing—the next day it denies it, and says quite the opposite thing. Pray is this what is meant by independence? As for *principle*, we have no right to look for it in a paper which was avowedly Democratic all last Summer and Fall, which at the beginning of the year pretended to be Republican, and which is now, once more, a Tammany Democratic organ, and even praises CROKER because he is a "Reform Tammany Democrat." Mr. WILLIAM ORTON will find it hard to persuade people that his great mind, unswerving honesty, &c., &c., has turned a treacherous foe into an honest friend.

A New Source of Food Supply.

The report of Prof. BAIRD, which we publish today, on his operations of the past year, in restocking our great lakes and rivers with useful food-fish, reads almost like a romance. We take it that no appropriation of the same amount made by Congress ever gave more general satisfaction than this. For some years past, under the direction of Congress, Prof. BAIRD has been assiduously inquiring into the causes of the decrease of the supply of food-fish upon the sea-coast. Last February, the practical gentlemen of the American Fish Culturists' Association, in their meeting at Albany, resolved to memorialize Congress for an appropriation directed to the work of replacing in our rivers and lakes the fish which formerly abounded in them, but which have become extinct from overfishing, and that lack of protection in propagation which is now being provided in nearly all the States. A committee was appointed, of which GEO. SHEPARD PAGE, Esq., of this City, was Chairman, to frame a memorial and present the same to Congress. Mr. PAGE at once saw that the previous efforts of Prof. BAIRD could be most properly and effectively supplemented by his assumption of the duties imposed by the desired appropriation, and that gentleman promptly and heartily seconded the effort of the memorialists, the result being that the expenditure of the money was placed under his charge. And now we read the marvelously interesting account of the propagation of shad and salmon under Government auspices. No lover of science in its practical forms, no true and law-abiding sportsman, no philanthropist who desires to cheapen food to the masses, can read the facts thus presented without heartily wishing well to this effort to realize practically the great benefits which intelligent skill can confer upon every community, when it is properly directed. Shad in the Mississippi at St. Paul, in the Platte at Denver, in the Allegheny at Salamanca, in the White River at Indianapolis, with salmon in the Susquehanna and all streams in similar latitude, will sound like a novel achievement to many people. But they have been put there, or soon will be, and unless all study of the habits of these species of fish is of no account, we shall ere long see the direct result of this interesting movement. But, perhaps, the most startling proposition of Prof. BAIRD is to stock the Great Salt Lake with shad, salmon, oysters, &c. It is not known that salt-water fish have ever been introduced in this water; but it is known that the water abounds very largely in the *larvæ* and *crustacea* on which these fish subsist, and if the experiment is successful it will be a most interesting as well as valuable success. We trust that the limited appropriation made last year for this purpose will be at least doubled for the operations of the next year.

MINOR TOPICS.

The later Napoleons have a genius for absurdly contradictory aphorisms. The late ex-Emperor was wont to assert that "The Empire was Peace," when, in fact, the Empire only existed by continually making war abroad, and preparing the materials for the most terrible civil commotion of the century. When the same gentleman presented his sword to Kaiser WILHELM, he did so with the words, "Unable to die at the head of my army," when it was an obvious fact that during the then just closed storm of mitrailleuse and needle-gun balls, nothing would have been easier for the Emperor than to have died in that particular position, if he had chosen to assume it. His son inherits his father's talent for words, at least, and has announced his motto to be "Strength, but not Impatience." As a matter of fact, who can doubt that the youngster's impatience, however moderate, is much greater than his strength?

The son of the Khédive of Egypt was publicly betrothed the other day, and the event was celebrated by a grand entertainment, to which the foreign Consuls were invited. Subsequently each Consul was presented with a cashmere shawl and a dressing-gown. The shawl, of course, is a valuable present, and can be readily turned to account in the Consul's domestic circle, but what can he possibly do with his dressing-gown? Of course, he can neither sell it nor give it away, without being guilty of discourtesy to the giver. The American Consul could have no possible use for such a creature, unless he proposed to reside permanently in Egypt, or to accept a roving diplomatic mission among the Bedouins. Neither could he bring it back to America with him, with the slightest expectation of finding a market here. Doubtless, he will be compelled to incur the expense of feeding the wretched beast until he can suborn some depraved Egyptian either to shoot or steal it.

When Mr. VANDERBILT begins his great undertaking of laying four tracks from Albany to Buffalo, let us hope that he will construct them more substantially than most of our railways have hitherto been built. For example, will he not utterly discard the miserable makeshift of wooden trestle-work, which is now so universally used to span valleys and marshes? Will he not also substitute stone or iron for the wooden bridges which are so frequently a cause of railway accidents? Iron and stone are far cheaper in the end for building materials than is wood, for the former do not burn, neither are they so ready to give way under the weight of passing trains. But before Mr. VANDERBILT enters upon the building of his new tracks, there is one reform which he ought instantly to introduce, and that is the substitution of steam-pipes for the miserable stoves which now render the cars of the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads so wretchedly uncomfortable, and so exceedingly dangerous.

The clown of a traveling circus is, no doubt, often a hard-working, honest man, but he has rarely been suspected of a desire to combine the duties of a clergyman with those of his own profession. And yet we read of a clown who recently astonished an audience assembled in a North Carolina circus tent, with a forcible sermon upon their duty in contributing to the support of the Gospel. The sermon was apparently well received, for on the following day he preached in public, and apart from the circus, upon the subject of Christian missions, and succeeded in collecting a considerable sum for the benefit of the heathen. There is no reason to suppose that this curious clown is playing a joke upon his audiences, and we must, therefore, recognize him as an entirely new species of clown. Perhaps it would be well if he would decide for which profession he is the better suited, and would then adopt it exclusively, and cease to combine the seriousness of the pulpit with the humor of the ring.

If report speaks truly, the agent of a woolen mill at South Royalston, Mass., has recently been playing a very mean trick upon the female operatives in the weaving department. Some time ago, it appears, he offered a prize of five dollars to the girl who would weave most cloth within a period of three months. The desire to obtain the prize, and be declared champion weaver, became so strong that work was commenced by many of the operatives at 5 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 7 in the evening. At the end of the period named upon, it was found that a girl named RUGG had done the most work, having woven 1,005 yards, the remuneration for which, independent of the five dollars, was $132—probably the largest amount ever earned by a woman during the same space of time. Notwithstanding the cleverness of the feat, it is said that the agent refused to keep his promise, on the flimsy pretext that the girl was not deserving. This excuse may satisfy the agent himself, but, leaving gallantry out of the question altogether, we think he will find it difficult to convince the people outside of his mill that he has done right.

It is impossible not to feel regret at the untimely interruption, if not termination, of the business of the Atlantic Steam-ship Company, two of whose vessels are now in the hands of the United States Marshal, while the third will be seized on arrival. The Company has been in favor with the public, and it is generally believed that its troubles have arisen from unavoidable misfortunes.

Some interesting particulars will be found elsewhere of the combination to control the production and transportation of anthracite coal. These are contained in the statements of several of the active and experienced dealers in this City, who think that the combination has been long in course of preparation, and that it threatens results of great importance. They believe the Philadelphia and Reading Company have the coal trade by the throat.

Three more communists have been shot on the bloody plain of Satory, two of them crying, "Down with THIERS!" and "Long live the Commune and the army!" Perhaps there may have been some idea of deterring others in the first savage slaughter of the Communists, but it is hard to see what besides exasperation can be produced by these lingering, apparently endless, executions.

One out of Hundreds of Letters on the Same Subject.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much pleased with your editorial, late though it be, on "Struggling for the Spoils." Now give a few on the "Committee of Seventy," as it is led and worked, to a great extent, by the same controlling and care for the Democratic Party mind.

Samuel J. Tilden worked the nomination of Francis Kernan for Governor—when Greeley was sure to win—to influence and gain the Roman Catholic vote and all good Democrats, not because he was the man for the place. Had the nomination been a month later, some one else would have gotten the vote.

The Committee of Seventy did noble work when the worst of men were in high places, but now it is a gathering up of the fragments, and reorganization, which implies a division of offices. This last is a very tender spot with New-York Democrats, and it will be hard to break them from their first love; so I think it better to fight the Committee on general grounds, if they undertake to oppose any removals of the present administration, or advocate appointments into Mayor Havemeyer's free choice—Connaught Shaw. Yours respectfully. C. R.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor William L. Scott, of Erie; Gen. E. W. Rice, of Washington; Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. William W. Niles, of Fordham; Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, and Oliver Ames, of North Adams, Mass., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. John M. Wilson, of the United States Army; M. E. Bennett, of Hong Kong, China, and B. Castenada, of Lima, Peru, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. R. M. Corwine, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. E. N. Franse, of Elmira; Hon. J. J. Mitchell, of St. Louis; and Hon. S. P. Rose, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge J. M. Tibbets and Hon. W. C. Zeuisser, of Washington; Hon. S. C. Worden, of Rochester; and Dr. C. F. McDonald, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. J. Murphy, of Pennsylvania; Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; R. D. Webster, of Buffalo; and Mrs. Cornell, of Ithaca, are at the Astor House.

J. M. Bellew, "dramatic reader," of England, is at the Brevoort House.

SAMANA BAY.

Meeting of the Stockholders Yesterday —Official Report of the Commissioners.

The stockholders of the Samana Bay Company held their first meeting at the offices of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company yesterday. The following gentlemen were present:

T. A. Scott, Henry Clews, Samuel Samuels, T. Scott Stewart, R. R. Hazard, Jr., Burton N. Harrison, R. W. Gray, Ezra Baker, R. M. Funk-houser, Paul N. Spofford, B. W. Merrill, C. K. Garrison, F. Schuchardt, J. Wyman Jones, S. G. Howe, Oliver Ames, A. B. Stockwell, Gardiner S. Spofford.

The following report of the Commissioners was then received and read:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1873.

To Hon. Alden B. Stockwell, Chairman of the Samana Bay Company of Santo Domingo, New-York:

SIR: We, the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by you on the 6th ult., with directions to proceed to Santo Domingo and to execute a convention with the Dominican Republic for grants and concessions to the Company of which you are Chairman, pursuant to your instructions that day given us, have the honor to report as follows:

We sailed from New-York on the 8th ult., in the steamer Tybee, and reached Santo Domingo City, the capital of the Dominican Republic, on the 14th. Immediately on our arrival we placed ourselves in communication with the Government. President Baez was himself temporarily absent from the Capitol, and was at Azua, which is some thirty miles to the westward, and is the head-quarters of the Army of Observation of the Haytian Frontier. We therefore presented our credentials to Mr. Gautier, Secretary of State, and Mr. Delmonte, Attorney-General, who received us with much cordiality, and informed us that they were themselves fully authorized to negotiate a convention upon the basis of the one subsequently which had been had with Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston. But consideration of the draft, submitted by us, disclosed so many new features as to elicit from those gentlemen the announcement that it was practically new throughout and entirely beyond the limits of any discretion vested in the Cabinet.

In the absence of the Executive, therefore, they declined even to discuss our propositions, which took them entirely by surprise, and suggested apprehensions that to accept them and to allow consummation of your projects would be virtually to surrender the entire country to the control of a handful of American merchants.

Couriers were dispatched immediately for the President, who reached the city the morning of the 19th, and gave us an audience the same day.

He expressed entire readiness to execute at once what he called the "Howe Convention"—but intimated that such hasty consideration as he had been then able to give to our draft inclined him to advise us of its utter impracticability, as subversive of the whole policy of their Government.

He assured us, however, of his willingness to hear us, and to give us the most indulgent considerations—repeating expressions of his admiration and regard for the enterprise and greatness of the American people, and of his longing aspiration for closer relations between them and the Dominican Republic, and frankly confessing his readiness to sacrifice his own personal interests to the realization of the prosperity which he prophesied for his native country if he should be able to inaugurate a new era of material progress under the auspices of capitalists so magnanimous and influential as those represented by us.

We therefore went to work, and for ten days had daily and almost continuous sessions at the Executive office with the President and all the members of his Cabinet, as well as with other principal officers of the Government.

They urged us to send home the steamer, and to remain ourselves awaiting its return.

But to have done so would have necessitated a sojourn of many weeks there, and would have invited the delays which you had particularly instructed us to avoid, if possible. We availed ourselves, therefore, of the discretion you had allowed us, and detained the steamer having on board ourselves, and keeping there the packages of gold coin you had furnished us with which, in case of success in the negotiations, to make payment in advance of the first year's rent, and the result justified us.

The discussion was not always gentle and the prospect of success not always bright; but the President and his principal advisers became so well persuaded of the wisdom of accession to the substantial features of the plan you had yourself, after the informal discussions between you and your associates before our departure, instructed us to insist on, that, finally, by abandoning some claims with regard to which you had directed us to exercise discretion, and which were not essential to the accomplishment of your real purpose, we procured execution of the convention of which the original in Spanish and an English translation are herewith submitted.

In form it creates a corporation, and then becomes a treaty between the Republic and us, as plenipotentiaries of persons possessed of many of the attributes of sovereignty. The general laws of the Republic, regulating corporations, are little known beyond its own limits, and are based upon the French Civil Code, which is itself, in many essential respects, different from the systems to which English-speaking people are accustomed in such matters, and might be found difficult of explanation or proof in the Courts or Exchanges of New-York and London, in the money markets of which cities you must of course expect to negotiate most of your securities, and to have your largest financial and commercial operations.

We therefore insisted upon making the treaty express, in the usual form of such a regular charter or act of incorporation as would be granted by Parliament or the Legislature of this State to a corporation authorized to carry on any ordinary business operation, all the particulars with regard to the franchises of the Company, the powers of its Board of Directors, and the rights and liabilities of the individual shareholders—making it a complete code in itself of the fundamental law which the solicitors and Courts of all nations must apply to you, and by which only you and your associates are in those respects to be bound.

Your own large familiarity with the affairs of great corporations had prompted you to furnish us with detailed instructions under which we procured for the Company, its Board of Directors and share-holders all the widest and largest powers and privileges in each of the aspects of the scheme ever accorded to any corporation by the most liberal of charters in the United States or England, and to escape most of the restrictions and limitations which are always imposed where the law is most indulgent to joint-stock associations.

The modifications of the "Howe Convention," which you directed us to procure, and which we actually effected, give the Company exclusive jurisdiction for its officers and tribunals, executive, legislative, and judicial, in the Peninsula of Samana, and over the waters, islands, and reefs of the bay; and enable it to impose and collect its own duties, taxes, port charges, &c., for its own use, without any control or interference whatever by the Dominican or any other Government. They secure traffic between Samana and any point in the Republic against imposition of any discriminating imposts whatever, and entitle it to a deduction of fifteen per cent. of import duties exacted from trade with any of the neighboring ports—two advantages which must send every merchant on the island to Samana to buy his goods, instead of to St. Thomas and Curacoa, which have heretofore been the entrepots of the West Indies. They insure much larger grants of lands than were accorded by the "Howe Convention," much longer terms than were at first asked for completion of the public improvements to be undertaken, and extent many other unusual concessions, almost any one of which would be the fortune of any ordinary company—and finally, by exempting the business of the Company from imposts, taxes, assessments, and charges of every kind, they enable the Company, through its own commercial agencies, established throughout the Republic, to carry on, if you choose, the entire commerce of a country which now has nearly a million of dollars gold revenue from its Custom-house, and can be developed, in time, to proportions many times larger.

The concessions of the right to have any of your vessels fly any flag you choose, and yet to be registered and treated as a Dominican vessel, in the coasting and other trade, gives you, of course, all the carrying trade of the Republic, and the right of all your steamers which may carry freights between Samana and any other port of the Republic to participate in the privilege at present accorded to the Tybee under the "Funkhouser Convention," and by the terms of which the proprietors of that steamer enjoy a drawback of fifteen per cent. upon all the import and export duties on her cargoes, is, of course, of immense immediate and still greater prospective value.

In short, we are able to congratulate you upon the accomplishment, under your instructions, of the most anomalous and one of the most momentous enterprises of modern civilization. Conducted with the skill and prudence with which you and your associates have so signally conducted other great enterprises, there can be no doubt of present rich returns, and of results greater and greater every year.

We are most happy to have been the medium of your communication with patriots so unselfish and statesmen so sagacious and far-seeing as President Baez, the members of his Cabinet, and the eminent citizens of the Republic who compose the consulting Senate. They realize that the fulfillment of your purposes will give the Republic all the practical benefits and advantages which could have resulted to their countrymen from annexation to the United States, while it preserves to them their independence and dignity as a sovereign State, which is destined to become under your auspices the foremost of Spanish-American Powers.

They acceded cheerfully to our suggestion that to put the Company beyond the chances of accession of a hostile Government, it was best that the convention should be submitted to the vote of the whole people at the polls assembled, which was done.

The voting was in progress when we left, on the 9th inst., and from the assurances given us by the citizens of all classes at the various ports and places visited by us, we feel confident that the popular vote will be nearly or quite unanimous in ratification, and that the convention will thus be made a part of the fundamental and immutable law of the Republic.

It may not be out of place to add that we received from the leading foreign merchants on the island and from many of the Consular representatives of European Powers, expression of their good will and best wishes for your undertaking; and that nearly every enterprising man of business we met assured us that the free port and city of Samana can be very soon furnished a large and busy population from the English, Danish, Dutch, French, and Spanish West Indies, independent of such immigration as may be made from the United States.

After the execution of the Convention we were handsomely entertained by the President, at a State ball; and during the whole period of our sojourn in the country, we were treated with the most cordial hospitality by the citizens.

Upon leaving the capital city we made a special deposit in the Treasury of the Republic of the $130,000 gold you had furnished us, taking an official receipt and obligation to keep it intact in the original packages, subject to the order of the Company, in the event of failure of the people to ratify the convention at the polls. Upon furnishing the Company with formal official certificates of the ratification by the people, the Government will be entitled to appropriate that money as payment of our first annual rent in advance. Arriving at Samana upon our return from the capital, we had the honor to be present when your appointee, Col. Joseph Warren Fabens, was (in anticipation of ratification of the treaty by the people) put in formal possession at Samana as resident Governor of the Company amid the applause of the populace and the congratulations of the authorities.

We reached New-York, upon our return, on the 16th inst., and are very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

BURTON N. HARRISON,
SAM'L SAMUELS,
T. SCOTT STEWART.

The stockholders' meeting adjourned, and the directors accepted and confirmed the treaty, and proceeded to the election of the following officers: Alden B. Stockwell, President; Paul N. Spofford, Vice-President; Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., Secretary; Henry Clews, Treasurer; Burton W. Harrison, Counsel.

The directors then adjourned to Friday next, at 3 P. M.

Women and Street Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a woman, I wish to make one more appeal to the various street-car companies in the City in behalf of the women, and particularly the working women, of New-York. I speak advisedly, because for two years I have traveled from Forty-eighth-street to Prince in the morning, and back over the same route at night, and I know perfectly well just what its merits are. In the morning it is usually an easy matter to get a seat in either a Broadway or Seventh-avenue car at Forty-eighth-street, because the depot is only a few blocks above; but if there is a seat for only one, and if there is a man and woman to compete for it, the man gets it, (if he chooses to take it,) because he can get on the car while it is in motion, while she must wait until it stops. I think it is quite safe to assert (and I believe the conductors will sustain me in what I say) that the majority of passengers who are obliged to stand are women. And in saying this I do not mean to reproach the men with being ungallant, nor to repeat the old and worn-out story of how little appreciation women generally show for favors granted them. This is a story with two sides to it, and in my own observation I think there is a fair balance between ill-bred women and ungallant men.

And it is not in the morning that women particularly suffer from being obliged to stand. Refreshed by a night's rest, they can, if necessary, stand without great inconvenience, but at night, after the day's work is done, they cannot do it without positive injury. The employment of a large majority of women compels them to stand all day, and while nature has unfitted them to stand at all, necessity compels them to daily violate one of the first and most positive requirements of health. No woman, however strong, can stand day after day, without at last feeling very serious effects from it, and after her day's work is done, she ought to be able to secure a comfortable conveyance to her home.

I do not doubt my own daily experience is that of hundreds, only I suspect that I have learned to overcome one obstacle which most women are too timid to undertake. Being employed a few blocks from Broome-street, my best chance for getting a seat is to go down there and wait until the cars come up and deliver their passengers at Broadway. But nearly all the passengers leave before the cars reach Prince-street, and before they get to Broome enough men have jumped on while the cars were in rapid motion to fill all the seats, leaving the standing room for the women who are waiting at the terminus of the route. And this will apply, I have no doubt, with equal force to other lines as well, though from my own experience I can only speak of this particular route. Sometimes I take the cars and ride down to the Astor House, to insure a seat back, but here again another difficulty presents itself. Being a woman, I can't whistle, and being unable to whistle, I can't generally stop the car. I stamp and snap my fingers, swing my umbrella, and perform various acrobatic feats, but, generally speaking, the drivers can't see after dark, and there is nothing but a good shrill whistle that will bring them to a stop. I have thought seriously of learning to whistle, but remembering the sad fate of "whistling girls and crowing hens," even this project seems to have serious objections. But there is one thing I can do, and that is to catch the car when it is going around a corner, and swing myself on, and no thanks to the driver, who always puts on a little extra steam, and when he sees me start for the car, yells, "I can't stop." But this is an extra hazardous way of securing a ride, and one I would not advise women generally to adopt.

And now the question is, cannot the railroad companies afford to provide sufficient accommodation for their patrons, or at least to use all the facilities they can command toward that end? Many a tired woman would rather give ten cents for the privilege of riding home comfortably than five for the prospect of standing up a good portion of the way.

It seems strange to me that in a matter of such vital import, which so nearly concerns the health of sisters, wives, and mothers, it is impossible to enlist either the attention or the sympathy of those who could most easily remedy the evil, and I see no so sure way to attain this end as to agitate the subject in your paper, which has already done such good service in the work of reform. H. M. J.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1873.

[This good-humored appeal of our correspondent ought to have some effect on the managers of our street railroads. The inconvenience complained of is a very serious one, and it could be considerably lessened if the Superintendents of our cars applied themselves to the task.]

Small-Pox in Boston.

We have received a letter from a resident of Boston complaining of the exaggerated account of the rage of small-pox in that city published in the TIMES and *Herald* on Monday. The dispatch in question was a "special" to the *Herald*, and forwarded to this office under the rules of the Associated Press, and was of course, deemed to be correct.

Richmond County Board of Supervisors.

The Reform Board of Supervisors for Richmond County have, during the year 1872, reduced the county expenses from $51,800 in the year 1871 to $8,342 87 last year. The following will show the county expenses for the last five years:

1868	$13,918 74	1871	$51,800 00
1869	14,485 00	1872	8,342 87
1870	22,497 12		

CHISELHURST.

A Bonapartist's Notes on the Imperial Life in England.

M. Paul de Cassagnac has published in the *Pays*, under the title of "Simple Notes," the following account of a visit he has paid to the Imperial family at Chiselhurst:

PARIS, Jan. 6, 1873.

Friends ask me to speak of my recent voyage in England, and to relate everything affecting the Imperial cause in what I have seen and heard. I accede willingly to their desire, and proceed simply *au courant*, and without any merit of language, to group in the few impressions that render my faith in the return of the Empire more ardent and confident than ever. I shall permit myself only one reflection as to what touches me personally. The reception that I received in the Imperial family was at once flattering and encouraging for the line of politics hitherto followed by this journal. I desire to say this in order that my readers may know, once for all, that we are not going at hazard, and following our own personal fantasy. The most complete accord reigns between our ideas and those which we found to prevail at Chiselhurst; and if I went thither fearing a little that I should, perhaps, be obliged to discuss, I have come back happy at having had only to converse.

The journals for some days have given satisfactory news of the Emperor's health. I can add, that all those around him, and the Empress at their head, showed themselves to be delighted at knowing at last, and in a positive manner, the cause of the long sufferings of the Emperor. Not knowing where was the source of the malady they had reason to fear that it might be constitutional; and in such a case I need not say there is little hope. Judge then, how they were comforted when they learned that it had only an accidental origin, namely, the presence of a foreign body, the dimensions of which were perfectly ascertained, and which it was easy to expel. This kind of operation, perilous enough some years ago, has become to clever practitioners the simplest thing in the world when the general health of the invalid is such as to aid the medical work. Now, the Emperor is a man of no ordinary strength, and from the day that the malady was definitely ascertained, it has been possible to foresee the precise moment of the cure. A short time hence the Emperor, absolutely rid of all suffering, of all sorrow, of all sickness, will resume his physical and moral health of ten years ago. He regards political events with that impassable phlegm so well known—determined to profit, on chance, but ready, at the same time, to profit by the first reasonable and serious occasion that may offer itself to contribute to the re-establishment of order and public security in France.

I have found the Empress wonderfully improved by events. Calm, mistress of herself in a supreme degree, full of good sense and animated with energy, she is called, I believe, to exercise an influence as salutary as decisive on the destinies of the Imperial family. The political apprenticeship that she has passed through has been rude, but it has borne its fruits. At present there is one man more in the Imperial house, and that is the Empress.

The Prince Imperial, however, naturally attracted my anxious curiosity more; for all the future of the dynasty, and perhaps the future of France, rest on that young head. I have had the honor of talking for a long time with the Prince, and of talking with him unreservedly, and with my most brutal frankness, and I assure you that I am satisfied. He is at once calm and energetic: there is in his large blue eyes something both sweet and resolute. The child has made the way for the man, but to a young man who already and profoundly feels to what great destinies he is called. He knows, he comprehends all the trials and vicissitudes that the future may reserve for him, and he faces them in a manner which enchanted me when, taking a bitter pleasure in enumerating them, I asked him a point-blank, "Well, monseigneur, are you prepared for all, and are you decided?" "Yes, Sir," with a grave voice, which betrayed not the slightest hesitation. In a word, the Prince disposes himself resolutely for the rôle which Providence reserves for him. He has, as natural gifts, a sharp intelligence and cool courage; his education that is given to him will do the rest. He is at the Cadets' College at Woolwich, where he is the object of a universal deference and general sympathy. Contact with that English character, so practical in life, can only hasten the precocious development of a nature already remarkable. All that has reassured me, all that has made my heart beat with hope, for I have plainly seen the hand of the protecting Providence resting on this august family, preparing, long beforehand, the execution of hidden designs, in restoring the father to health, in making the mother stronger and braver, and in endowing the child in advance with those qualities of head and heart which he needs for the glory of his family and the well-being of France.

Let us note some incidents in passing. But first of all, a word as to the Emperor's habitation. It is comfortable, but elegant and modest in its dimensions. It would be impossible to give a room to a visitor or a friend. It belongs to an Englishman who professes the most sovereign devotion for the Imperial family. By the lease, he has reserved for himself a room in the top story; and most assuredly he can exquisitely serve, and so that no one can see him, he slips to it from time to time in silence, happy to be able on the way to see one of the august exiles. All that he can find of furniture, of statues, &c., he brings to embellish this dwelling, which seems to him so much the more precious to shelter that Imperial family which he passionately loves. It was the Empress who gave me these details about the proprietor, and she gave them with a genuine tenderness.

The Imperial family lives with extreme modesty, almost with parsimony. Where are the millions of which people spoke, and the riches said to have been accumulated by the Emperor? The Emperor, if he had not been so prodigal in his alms-giving, and in his acts of generosity, might at the present time have had more than 50,000,000 francs. If he has at present 1,000,000 per annum, it is the most. I give you the figures, and affirm the accuracy of my statement, believing that this little disclosure can only bring honor to him. Contrast that situation of comparative poverty with the insolent opulence of those Princes of Orleans who, already rendered inane by their European Prunes, have settled down like a cloud of locusts on their country, and gathered up what the Prussians had not taken as indemnity. And these Princes, rich as they are, are met with familiarity on the streets of Paris, inoffensive from a political point of view, like the Indian Rajahs pensioned by England; while the old and exiled Emperor, comparatively without money and without resources, makes them all tremble in their paper reputation. It is because they remember that Louis Napoleon was still poorer before 1848, and that that did not prevent him from mounting the throne. I will soon be the same again, for his millions are not in old pieces, but in voting papers!

A Grand Turkish Wedding.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Echo*, writing on Dec. 28, says: "I have already mentioned the marriage of the Princess Nazlé, daughter of Mustapha-Pacha, to Khalil-Pacha. Your readers may be interested on knowing that on the arrival of the bride at her husband's palace, she was attired in a French bridal costume of white silk, trimmed with orange flowers. Her wreath of the same blossoms was surmounted by a diadem of brilliants, and a long vail of tulle illusion fell partly before and partly behind her head. It was her own choice to be dressed in this fashion; Turkish brides always wearing a rose-colored dress, embroidered with gold.

Another strange innovation on established custom was that Khalil Pacha gave his arm to the Princess. She came in a carriage, with closed white satin curtains, the coachman and English footmen wore white wedding favors on their breasts; two Mamelouks on horseback preceded the cortège, and eunuchs rode beside the windows. The relatives and the suite of the bride followed in forty coaches, also accompanied by Mamelouks and eunuchs.

At noon a table of 100 covers was placed for the assembled guests. The Princess retired into her boudoir and changed her Parisian costume for a Turkish dress of pink velvet, almost covered with gold embroidery, but still wearing her wreath of orange flowers and diadem of brilliants. The ladies honored by admission to her presence describe her as dazzling them with her youth and beauty, remarkable for her elegance and refinement, and sparkling with priceless jewels. Let us hope the gradual upsetting of silly old prejudices among the Turks, and the adoption of some European customs, will lead to the better education and greater freedom of Eastern ladies."

Sir Charles Dilke and His Adherents.

A dispatch from Derby, dated Jan. 7, gives the following account of Sir Charles Dilke's adventures in that town: "A few days ago handbills headed 'The Land and the People,' were posted throughout Derby, and stated that a public meeting of the Land-tenure Reform Association would be held in the Temperance Hall, Curzon-street, Derby, this evening, when addresses would be delivered by Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., M. P., Mr. Joseph Arch, founder and President of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, and other gentlemen. The chair was announced to be taken at 8 o'clock, but long before that time the large hall became densely crowded, and it was quite evident that a storm was brewing. Dilkites and anti-Dilkites had made arrangements for each side to be represented, but the Dilke party proved to be in a majority, as the hand-to-hand fights which took place in the hall clearly showed. The scene for the first hour was one which will not easily be forgotten. So soon as the proceedings commenced, Mr. J. C. Cox, of Hazlewood, who is a magistrate of the county of Derby, and who has twice brought Sir Charles Dilke to the town, was voted in the chair; "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" were then vigorously sung by a portion of the audience. A movement was next made toward the platform, sticks and bludgeons were introduced, and a free fight for its possession ensued. The Dilke party eventually proved successful. Probably such a scene, however, was never before witnessed in Derby. The most deadly struggles took place, and as the bludgeons told upon the heads and faces of the combatants the injured were dragged out and taken bleeding home, while fresh levies came up to take their place. After a hard fight for nearly an hour, the Dilke party were in possession of the room, and then Sir Charles, amid some interruptions, proceeded to address the meeting with reference to the condition of the agricultural laborer. He next went on to support the programme of the Land Tenure Reform Association, as opposed to the extreme views of Mr. Beresford Hope on the one hand, and the Land and Labor League on the other. He advocated the giving up of lands by colleges and corporations to the State, which he proposed should receive the rents of laborers placed on the land as tenants for long periods. During the speech of Sir Charles Dilke several windows were broken, and fearful encounters ensued. Resolutions in favor of the principles of the Association, and condemnatory of the existing Land laws, were carried, after which Sir Charles was escorted to his hotel by a mob armed with sticks and bludgeons, Lady Dilke having hold of his arm. On reaching the hotel three cheers were given, and the mob dispersed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Investigating Committee of the Legislature—The Geological Survey.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate today adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Stanhope railroad fraud, and authorizing it to sit with the House Committee appointed yesterday, if deemed desirable. The Senate Committee, which will consist of Messrs. Moore, Stone, and Cutler, will, it is understood, summon for examination the officers of the last Legislature, who have already, in another form, testified to the irregularity of the disputed act, and will also examine, if they can be reached, the persons who are suspected of having perpetrated the fraud.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to continue for four years the annual appropriation of $5,000 in aid of the State Geological Survey. Another bill introduced today authorizes the Watchung Railway, the Montclair Railway, the Hudson Connecting Railway, and the New-Jersey Midland Railway to consolidate their stock and connect with other companies.

Gov. Parker today nominated the following persons for Commissioners of Deeds for the State of New-York and other States:

For New-York—Charles F. Blanch, James A. Falkner, A. S. Kendall, William S. Davies, Moses B. Maclay, Edward C. Holmes, George Wetmore Colles, Theodore F. Jackson, Joseph F. Waller, James M. Varnum, A. V. W. Van Vechten, Melville Eggleston, Charles Edgar Mills, Horace Andrews, Elliott Sandford.

Illinois—S. S. Willard.
Ohio—John G. Douglas.
Virginia—George W. Mayo.
Delaware—John H. Pahl.
Maryland—H. L. Emmons, Jr.
Missouri—John R. Boss.

In the House today, a bill was introduced to repeal the act of last session authorizing a free road between Newark and Jersey City. A bill was also introduced providing for declaring inoperative and void any law which may have been passed or approved in an irregular manner. This bill was prepared by Justice Elwer, of the Supreme Court, and passed the Senate, two years ago, but was lost in the House. A bill to annex the town of Greenville to Jersey City was ordered to a third reading. The Senate passed the bill authorizing Paterson to fund its municipal debt.

Escape of Convicts from the Paterson Jail.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 22.—A partially-successful attempt at a general jail delivery was made here to-night. Eight prisoners confined in the County Jail escaped through the window of an unused cell, to which they were admitted at locking-up time, by collusion of the door-keeper, himself a prisoner, whose time had expired. A stout iron bar had been previously sawed off this window, leaving an aperture of seven inches by thirteen. The prisoners scaled the wall with the help of a small step-ladder. One of them returned about 10 o'clock to-night. The names of the other seven are: William Thompson, the doorman; Henry Coates, Michael Condon, John McAlister, Charles McLean, and James Kane. None of them were charged with any serious offense, and only two or three expected to go to State Prison.

Amendments to the Jersey City Charter.

The Aldermanic Committee on Charter Amendments met last evening. The following amendments were submitted: 1. The Mayor not to be an *ex officio* member of the Board of Education, as at present. 2. The Mayor not to be *ex officio* a member of any of the Commissions. 3. That the Board of Finance and Taxation shall be composed of seven members, none of whom shall be members of any other Boards. 4. The Mayor to be elected for two years. [This is no change.] 5. The next Board of Aldermen to be elected one year, the other for two years, the terms to be decided by lot. 6. The Board of Education to be elected in the same manner. 7. The Aldermen to be a legislative body, and all other Boards to be executive, the Board of Finance to have supervision of all other Boards, and to approve all expenditures. This was tabled. A resolution that the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen receive a salary was also tabled.

NEW-YORK.

The State Military Association—Nominations by Gov. Dix.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The State Military Association held their annual meeting today and elected the following officers: President, Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, Second Division; First Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. N. Gano Dunn, First Division, Engineer in Chief on the Governor's Staff; Second Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. Alonzo Alden, Third Division; Third Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. Wm. B. Brown, Fifth Division; Fourth Vice-President, Col. Harry Brinkhert, Seventh Division; Treasurer, Major John Peattis, Sixth Division; Recording Secretary, Major James Kilbranck, First Division; Corresponding Secretary, Major Giles H. Van Horn, Third Division; Chaplain, Rev. Wendell Primo, Fifth Division. Adjt.-Gen. Rathbone entertained the Association at his residence this evening.

Gov. Dix has nominated to the Senate Messrs. V. W. Smith, of Syracuse; Charles G. Myers, of Ogdensburg, and Thaddeus Davis, of Buffalo, as Canal Appraisers.

Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting in the Assembly Chamber today. The Treasurer's reports show the total receipts for the year to be $52,163; cash and securities on hand per last report, $29 325 04. The total expenses for the year were $54,170 36. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, B. F. Angell, of Livingston County; Vice-Presidents, John D. Wing, New-York; Edward Thorne, Dutchess; Daniel Dorcaster, Albany; Frank D. Curtis, Saratoga; James Geddes, Onondaga; Alexander S. Diven, Chemung; R. J. Swan, Seneca; William H. Feudry, Orleans. Corresponding Secretary, Thomas L. Harrison, of St. Lawrence. Recording Secretary, William H. Bogart, Cayuga. Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, Albany. Executive Committee, Isaac S. Cox, Queens; Harris Lewis, Herkimer; John Manly, Cattaraugus; Charles D. Miller, Ontario; Joseph Julland, Tompkins; William M. Holmes, Washington; Adin Thayer, Jr., Rensselaer; Wheeler H. Bristol, Tioga.

It was resolved that the Committee of Twenty-four recommend Albany as the place for holding the Fair in 1873.

Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The annual encampment of the State of New-York Grand Army of the Republic met at Stanciff Hall, in this city, at noon today, Commander Barnum and nearly all the Department officers being present. The reports of the officers show the order to be in a flourishing condition.

At the evening session Col. Stephen P. Corliss, of Albany, was elected Department Commander for the ensuing year.

After the adjournment this evening a splendid banquet was given at the Rathburn House to the visiting comrades by Baldwin Post, No. 6, of this city, Mayor Flood presiding. The Encampment will meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to finish the business before it.

Gathering the Ice Crop.

KINGSTON, Jan. 22.—The ice men in this vicinity today resumed work, which had been suspended during the recent thaw and storms. Scraping, cutting, and gathering are in full blast, and, if the present favorable weather continues, the houses will all be filled inside of a week. The ice is of fair quality.

COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

Proposed Changes in Courts—Railroad Franchises.

At a secret session of the Executive Committee of the New-York Council of Political Reform, held recently, a subcommittee of nine was appointed to present and urge the passage by the Legislature of bills for changes in Municipal government, prepared by the Council and approved by the Committee of Seventy. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Dorman B. Eaton, ex-Judge James Emott, Wm. H. Neilson, Joseph B. Varnum, H. N. Beers, Henry Nichol, Philip Bissinger, Henry J. Scudder, and Dexter A. Hawkins. Mr. Eaton went to Albany, yesterday, with a number of the completed bills. Those to be immediately pressed upon the attention of the Legislature are for proposed reforms in the Marine, Police, and District Courts. It is proposed to so amend the Constitution as to do away with the election of the District Court Justices, and to fill the offices by appointment. It has been found by the Law Committee of the Council that it is possible, under the present Constitution, to appoint Justices for the Marine and Police Courts, and the Legislature is to be asked to provide that this shall be done in the future. The Council have been investigating for a year past the Police and Marine Courts, and has tabulated a large number of facts in proof of alleged abuses in them. Justices of notoriously bad character have been found presiding. The practice of attorneys in the Courts is calculated to make law a mockery and defeat the ends of justice, and discrepancies in Court accounts and other evils have been discovered. The bills to be presented to the Legislature look to an entire remodeling of the present systems, and if passed will make radical changes. The Council avows, that while it will first endeavor, by the presentation of a weight of legal evidence, to influence the Legislature to act upon its recommendations, it will not stop there, but will, upon occasion, go before the Grand Jury in individual cases. This has already been done since the investigation into the character of the Courts has begun, and Justice Tony Hartman has been indicted for violation of the Election law, and late Assistant Aldermen Robinson and Costello for bribery. The new District Attorney has said that their trial will take place as soon as the case of the People vs. Tweed is disposed of. The reforms in relation to City railroad franchises, and the revenues received from the companies by the City Government, are also to be strongly urged at Albany; and the paper concerning the subject, read by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins before the Union League Club, is now printed in pamphlet form for the convenience of members of the Legislature.

Atlantic Mail—Seizure of Steamers for Debt.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, of this City, has virtually suspended business, two of their vessels—the Columbia and Crescent City, now lying at Pier No. 4 North River, being in charge of a United States Marshal. The suits on which the vessels were attached were instituted several weeks since, by four dealers in ships' supplies, viz.: E. B. Thorp, Jas. E. Morriss & Co., Geo. Heissen, and Franklin Voges. The total amount sued for is $5,246 51. Other firms have since instituted suits, the amount involved in the aggregate being about $8,000. The goods, for which payment is sought, were furnished to the vessels during last year. Owing to a variety of circumstances, chiefly the Cuban revolution, the frequency of yellow-fever at Havana, and competition with a rival line, the business of the Company has diminished of late, and some of their bills have gone unpaid. The officers and firemen of the Columbia have not received their pay for six weeks' services, but are confident of getting it within a few days. The Morro Castle, of this line, is due here on Saturday, and will be seized immediately on her arrival. This will place all the vessels of the line in the hands of the Marshal. The officers of the Company are very reticent on the subject, and refuse to state whether suspension has been decided on. The President, Mr. A. W. Dimock, is ill at his home in New-Jersey, and no definite action will be taken in his absence.

The Company purchased the Crescent City, last year, for $150,000, giving a mortgage of $100,000 on the vessel. About $20,000 were expended in refitting and repairing the vessel, but after running her for a few months she was hauled off, seven weeks since, and offered for sale at $175,000, with the intention, it is said, of paying off the indebtedness on all the vessels. The vessel did not find a purchaser on these terms, however, but shipping merchants express the opinion that she is worth $150,000 and will bring nearly if not quite that amount. The Columbia is valued at $100,000 and the Morro Castle at $130,000, but both are said to be heavily mortgaged. The Columbia was advertised to sail today, but she has not been yet released, and, having no cargo on board, could not, in any event, leave at the appointed time, and it is doubtful whether she will ever leave port again under the flag of her present owners.

Rumors of the financial condition of the Company have been afloat for several weeks past, and their stock has been quoted at merely nominal figures. The Company has been singularly unfortunate, having lost three fine steam-ships since its organization, viz., the Georgia, Missouri, and Havana. The officers are generally spoken of as honorable men, and in business circles great regret is expressed at their misfortunes.

Thirty Years' Absence—Singular Meeting of Husband and Wife.

In the suit of Elizabeth Spicer against George Spicer, in the City Court, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $41,000, the value of the estate of the defendant's brother, whose lawful widow she claims to be, the plaintiff was placed on the stand yesterday, and underwent a searching examination, which elicited a history of her whole life. The defendant denies that she was ever married to his brother. The plaintiff, however, stated in her testimony that at the age of fifteen years she left her home in Maine, and assuming the name of Smith, took employment in a millinery establishment in Boston. While there she married Hugh P. Miller, with whom she afterward removed to Jamaica Plains, Long Island, where, about thirty years ago, her husband abandoned her. After a long and fruitless search, being informed that Miller was dead, she married Jarrett W. Bell, of New-York, but subsequently discovering that he had another wife living, she left him, and married John Spicer. The first witness called by the defense, yesterday, was Hugh P. Miller, plaintiff's first husband. His appearance in Court created a sensation. The plaintiff sank dismayed, and her counsel were dumbfounded. The plaintiff had not seen nor heard of him for thirty years, and had sworn that she believed him to be dead. He presented the appearance of a well-to-do and intelligent farmer. He stated that instead of abandoning his wife, she abandoned him in New-York, where they had gone to reside, leaving a note informing him that she would never return, and that he need not look for her. Mr. Miller afterward met her on the street, and was informed that she was living with a man named Bell. He made no effort to induce her to return. A year afterward, he went to sea, and followed a seafaring life for ten or twelve years, and then settled down in Worcester, Mass., where he still resides. The case is still on.

The Inspection of Buildings.

The Inspectors of the Fire Department submitted several reports, yesterday, the majority relating to private buildings which were found unprovided with fire escapes. The following schools were reported safe: Howard Mission, at No. 22 Roosevelt-street; Ward School No. 42, at No. 28 Allen-street; Primary School No. 1, at No. 101 Ludlow-street, and Grammar School No. 25, at No. 324 Fifth-street. The only school reported on unfavorably was Primary School No. 7, at No. 274 West Tenth-street, the stairway on the west side of the building being blocked up with trunks and step-ladders, and the door leading to it securely locked. The janitor says this has been the custom for five years past.

Among the most dangerous buildings was No. 844 Sixth-avenue, the basement of which is occupied as a cook-house, the first floor as a pork-store, and the four upper floors as a hotel, there being no fire-escape and but one staircase.

The curled-hair factory, Nos. 246 and 248 Sixth-avenue, six stories high, was in a similar condition, there being no means of egress for its 117 employes but a single wooden staircase, two and a half feet wide.

The brick building known as Essex Market, on the corner of Grand and Essex streets, and used as a public market, and as an armory by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was also condemned.

Bryant's Theatre, on Twenty-third-street, was inspected, and the egress ascertained to be ample, the only requirement being a small number of axes and buckets of water.

The Academy of Music, Steinway Hall, the Union-square, and other theatres, were also inspected, and reported perfectly safe.

The Chatham-Square Murder.

The man shot and killed by Mike Nixon, the bill poster, in Chatham-square, on Tuesday evening, was identified at the Park Hospital yesterday morning as Charles H. Pfaifer, a German, forty years of age, residing with his wife and family at North Eighth and Third streets, Williamsburg. He was employed as a teamster by a Mr. Cassidy, of East Brooklyn, and the horse he was riding was owned by Cassidy. Coroner Herriman assumed charge of the case and impaneled a jury. Deputy Coroner Cushman, assisted by Drs. Vandewater and Amable, made a post-mortem examination of Pfaifer's body. The ball, from its point of entrance, near the eye, took an upward and backward course, and was found embedded in the brain. Coroner Herriman committed Nixon to the Tombs, and he was conveyed there by Detectives Fitzsimmons and Vanbuskirk. He evinced not the slightest emotion, and claimed to be justified in the commission of the crime.

The West-Side Association—Rapid Transit Questions.

At a meeting of the West-side Association, last evening, at Lyric Hall, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, an elaborate address on rapid transit and on the question of exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation was delivered by William M. Martin, Esq., the President of the Association. In order to obtain rapid transit, the speaker said, we must insist on, first, the best route for the people without regard to the local interests of one man, or of one set of men. The best route means Broadway as the central route; the Fourth or Third avenues as a route on the east side, and the Eight or

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 22, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 224 East Thirty-first-street, south side, 162 feet west of Second-avenue, embracing a lot 16x9 feet, with a three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, 50 feet deep, thereon, stoop brown-stone front house, 50 feet deep, thereon, subject to a mortgage for $12,000, the purchaser being B. Franco. The same day also sold one lot, 21.1 by 100, on the west side of Lenox-avenue, 562 feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, 20.6x100, one lot 50 feet south of same street, with a two-story frame house thereon, rentage for $500 per year, for $7,650. These two lots were bought by Richard V. Harnett for John T. Burchell. The entire property sold belonged to the estate of S. Chappell, deceased, and the terms of sale were cash, which probably accounts for the fact that higher prices were not realized. The other auctions announced for the day, viz.: legal sale of four lots on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, was adjourned by James M. Miller, the auctioneer, until 29th inst. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

For to-day auctions as follows are announced: By Miller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale, at Exchange, of the premises known as No. 146 Eighth-avenue, west side, 20.9 feet north of Thirty-seventh-street, embracing a lot 18 by 100, with a three story frame house on the front thereof, and a brick building in the rear; also, three building lots, 18 feet each 25 by 100.5, situate on the south side of West One Hundred and Seventh-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue. By E. R. Ludlow & Co., partition sale at Exchange, by order of heirs, of three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 153 West Forty-second-street, south side, 273.9 feet west of Tenth-avenue; lot 25 by 98.9, house 45 feet deep. By Noah N. Camp, adjourned foreclosure sale, at Exchange, by order of Supreme Court, Messrs. Geo. L. Ingraham, W. L. Livingston, Thomas H. Landon, and Jacob F. Miller, referees, of four four-story and basement Ohio-stone-front houses and lots, situate on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, beginning at a point 240 feet east of Madison-avenue; lots each 20 by 100; also, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, one similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on the north side of the same street, 123.4 feet east of Madison-avenue.

The property on Washington-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, noticed for sale for Tuesday, by J. Dale, under an order of the City Court, G. J. Murphy, Esq., referee, was sold at the Commercial Exchange, in that city, as announced by that auctioneer. The lots sold as follows: Two lots, 50 by 107, with three-story and cellar brick building thereon, 50 by 75, known as Nos. 317 and 319 Washington-street, occupied with Peebles and for other business purposes, and for $6,000; three lots, together forming plot 76 by 108, with four-story and cellar brick building thereon, 76 by 82, known as Nos. 321, 323, 325, and 327 Washington-street, covering as it does, nothing as stores, saloons, assembly-rooms, &c., sold for $135,500. The first-named piece of property was mortgaged for $20,000, and is rented at the rate of $7,000 per year. The second was mortgaged for $45,000, and is rented for $13,800 per annum. The entire property was owned by J. K. Pruyn, late President of the Central Bank, now in the hands of a receiver. The purchaser at the forced sale was A. White, and the property was bought, it was understood, for parties in this City.

At private contract, Wm. H. Rayner, No. 54 Pine-street, has recently sold four full lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, with two full lots in rear of above, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, and one full lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue—seven lots in all—for $32,5 0.

Mr. S. J. Abern has opened an office at No. 69 Liberty-st. reet, where, as representing the property-owners of Elizabeth, N. J., he will be glad to give all required information concerning real estate located in that thriving and rapidly-grow ng city, one of the most attractive and accessible suburbs of New-York.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Factory and basement, n. s. 8th-av., 1., No. 321 East 31st-st., e., 318.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 18.9x98.9, house & ft. deep.....$12,650

2 lots, 1st-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25.1x100.. 7,000

3-story frame h. and l., 1st-av., w. s., 75.2 ft. n. of 58th-st., adjoining above lot, same size..... 7,850

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan 21.

Boulevard, w. s., 174.11 ft s. of 137th-st., runs s. 84.11 by n. w. by n. 110.4 by e. 25 by s. 75 by e. 100..... $17,100

Division-st., Nos. 124, 126, 51.4x24.6x53.7..... nominal

Elm-st., n. w. corner Catharine-lane, 41.6x37 2x 46.9x30.7..... 20,000

Same property..... 25,000

Lenox-st., No. 21..... 15,300

8th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x74.2..... 25,500

10th-st., s. s., 116.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3.. 21,000

32d-st., s. s., 92.11 ft. e. of Broadway, 80x98.9; 22d-st., s. s., 83.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20 8x98.9, 4 parts. 47,800

39th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.9..... 23,000

54th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 2ax98.9..... 11,000

60th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x98.9..... 47,700

60th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x98.9..... 5,000

60th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 6th-av., 2ax98.9..... 5 000

79th-st., s. s., 18 ft. w. of Madison-av., 14.6x80.... 32,500

97th-st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18x100.5 ; 97th-st., s. s., 156 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18x100.5, 4 parts. 24,000

125th-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11. 6,500

1st-av., s. s. corner 124th-st., 122.5x?.6..... 41,000

2d-av., w. s., 53.5 ft. s. of 24th-st., 17.6x65..... 17,500

30th-av., s. e. corner 42d-st., 20.1x20..... 21,000

LEASES.

Grand-st., No. 160, 5 years per year..... $1,800

Avenue D, No. 111, 5 years, per year..... 1,050

2d-av., No. 2,178, store and cellar, 5 years, per year..... 1,000

2d-av., No. 676, store and basement, 3 years, per year..... 1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. B. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 156 42d-st., near 12th-av.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 6 Elizabeth-st., running through to 66 Mott-st., covering about six City lots.

The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6.—A DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet front, lot 20x100, and stable, for sale very cheap. Also, 5 and 7 West 54th-st., and 8 and 10 West 57th-st., 14, 16, and 20 East 57th-st., 20 and 41 West 56th-st., 8 and 10 West 53d-st., 1 and 15 East 53d-st., 16, 20, 22, and 65 West 52d-st., 5, 17, and 15 East 48th-st., 74 West 47th-st., 11 Pearl-st. district, and 162 West 34th-st. Also, Nos. 826, 564, and 753 5th-av.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A NEW, SUPERIOR-BUILT, AND ELEgantly-furnished corner house, four-story high-stoop, dining-room extension, with a perpetual right of space and side windows; unsurpassed location, overlooking Central Park; No. 1 Knickerbocker; can be bought $10,000 less than the same can now be duplicated for; the new furniture can be had if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or at the house.

A GRAMERCY PARK.—FINE FAMILY residence, and six-story flat to rent, 25 ft. 1x72, house 30x70, with dining-room and pantry extension, 105 feet; four-story, high-stoop, stone, roundy built, and in complete repair; price for house, stable, and grounds in fee only $75,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 2.6 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., ONE OF THE most elegant houses in the City at less than cost. Also, three-story brown-stone, 54th-st., near 6th-av., $40,000.

Also, in 30th-st., near Lexington-av., $14,000.

Also, in 30th-st., near 5th-av., $35,000.

Same street, full size, $52,000.

And others, by TAYLOR & STEARNS, 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIR-T-CLASS HOUSE IN West 10th-st., near 7th-av., 25 feet front; contains all modern improvements and is in perfect order; with or without the furniture. Sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply to

R. WILKES, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED —The first-class full-size English-basement house, No. 21 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., lot 21x4, the block; possession Feb. 1 next; or to rent till May 1, 1873, at $2,000 for the period. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A choice corner plot of lots; price and terms very favorable.—Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on 52d and 54th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DO YOU DESIRE TO SELL YOUR real estate? Prompt purchasers for first-class property always procured at

Real Estate Office of S. S. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1873, the four-story store No. 71 John-st., between William and Gold sts. The store is 24x80 feet and the lot 20 feet deep. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop full-width house, 22x51, near 9th-av.; price $25,500. S. S. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st.,
Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses with modern improvements; good order; between 6th and 7th avs., 6th and 38th sts.; prices from $30,000 to $40,000.

W. B. FALCONER, No. 156 42d-st., near 12th-av.

MADISON-AV., ON MURRAY HILL.—A modern, elegant corner-house, 26 feet front; $110,000; a smaller house in part payment. Also, a first-class first-av. corner, 8 lots, fine location.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs. Superb full-front high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, entirely new, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM FOUR-story brown-stone house; Murray Hill, a few doors from Parker. Terms easy.

S. S. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP,—West 23d-st; price, $22,000; early possession.

S. S. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MADISON-AV., NEAR DR. ROBINSON'S Church.—Elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A MODERN first-class extra-sized corner-house, price and terms very reasonable; with or without new furniture.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HARLEM RIVER WATER FRONT.—For sale a fine plot with a front on river of 200 feet. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE LOT ON BROADWAY
FOR SALE,
BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.
TERMS EASY.
For particulars apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

A FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, brown stone, on 34th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel; price $25,000; good investment.

S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE TENANT PROperty; title perfect; terms easy; over full lot. Apply to or address L. D. CRISSEY, 223 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 121, 123 and 125 GREENE-st.; No. 111 (old number) Prince-st. Inquire of T. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
$5,000, $6,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.

C. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
VILLAGE LOTS, FARM AND FRUIT LANDS,
FORTY-FOUR MILES FROM NEW-YORK,
Half-way to Philadelphia.
No fever and ague; $25 to $50 per acre; terms easy. Circulars sent free. Address
R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Seventy-five acres of available land, 900 feet from Pompton Station, New-Jersey Midland and one-quarter of a mile from Montclair and New-Jersey Midland Junction Station. Is well adapted for subdividing into villa plots, having long fronts on main road and the Wynockie River, and in the rear adjoins Pompton Lake. Commands extensive views of a most beautiful and picturesque country.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

THIRTY MINUTES ONLY.—HEALTHY Heights, Jersey City; handsome cottages, $1,500 to $4,000; French roof houses, twelve rooms, $4,500 to $5,500; villas with large gardens old homesteads, &c.; line of Palisades, New-York Bay Shore, Hackensack Railroad extension, &c., for sale and exchange.

JOHN S. PLATT,
Opposite Court-house, Jersey City Heights.

A BERGEN COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Sixty-five acres, fine large house, good orchards, out-buildings and fences in good order, having over 3,000 feet road frontage it is admirably adapted for division; is access ble by three lines of railway about 9 miles from Norwood, N. J. For terms address H. A. S., Box No. 3,639 Post-office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—FINE house and nine acres, east bank Passaic River, nearly opposite upper part of Newark, and but short distance from new depot, Montclair Railroad; cheap. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—IMproved and unimproved, in lots or by the acre; chances for good investments. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

RAVENSWOOD—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID house with twenty-four lots, with a river front of 100 feet; for sale low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—LOCATION high, very healthy; nine country residences; prices from $5,000 to $30,000; terms easy. B. F. SMALL, owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

VIRGINIA. PIEDMONT FARMS.—For sale mineral and timber lands at a low figure. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 7 Pine-st.

SPLENDID HOTEL SITE, NEAR STEWart's depot, for sale or exchange. Address Box No. 82, Hempstead, Long Island.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.
(Known as the *Post* Buildings.)
ALSO ON
MAIDEN-LANE, PEARL, MONROE, AND CHERRY STS.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

The following described real estate, viz.:
HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE,
the valuable property situate
AT THE JUNCTION
of the above-named streets, together with the granite and brick buildings thereon, being Nos. 6 Hanover-st., 16 Exchange-place, and 60 Beaver-st., and now known as
POST'S BUILDINGS.
From its shape, which is nearly square,
ITS FRONTAGE ON THREE STREETS,
AFFORDING EVERY ADVANTAGE OF LIGHT,
ITS SIZE,
CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WALL-ST.,
From which street it is
VERY CONSPICUOUS.
All combine to render this property one of the most valuable in that immediate section of the City. It is capable of being either altered or improved so as to produce a
VERY LARGE RENTAL.
DIMENSIONS:
53 feet 4 inches on Hanover-st.
64 feet 2½ inches on Exchange-place.
75 feet 2 inches on Beaver-st.
MAIDEN-LANE.
The five-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Maiden-lane, between William and Gold sts., and known as No 83. The building covers nearly the entire lot and has an office extension. Lot 25 feet 3 inches on Maiden-lane, 81 feet 11 inches on the north line, and 90 feet 9 inches on the southerly line.
PEARL-ST.
The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pearl-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., known as No. 336. Lot 25 feet 2 inches front, 126 feet 11 inches on the easterly, and 124 feet 2 inches on the westerly side.
The four-story brick store and lot situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., near Hanover-st., and known as No. 119. Lot 2?x86.11 on east line and 68.10 on west line.
CHERRY-ST.
The lot of land situate on the southerly side of Cherry-st., between James-slip and Roosevelt-st., known as Nos. 69 and 71; 21 feet 5 inches by 61 feet.
MONROE-ST.
Four three-story brick houses and lots situate on the northerly side of Monroe-st., about 33 feet west of Jackson-st., Nos. 267, 269, 269½, and 271; each 16 feet 6 inches in width, and varying in depth from 62 to 67 feet.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.
Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
TERMS.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
LEASEHOLD PREMISES
IN
PARK-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.
Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by R. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all those certain leasehold premises and the buildings thereon, known as Number Forty-two (42) Park-place, and Number Thirty-seven (37) Barclay-st., in the City of New-York.

The lease of said premises is derived from the Trustees of Columbia College, and has twenty-one years to run, from the 1st of April, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the Columbia College. The ground-rent is $1,650 per annum, until the 1st of October, 1875, and thereafter $2,000 per annum.

The said premises are now let until the 1st day of May next, at the annual rent of Eight Thousand Dollars. Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.

Terms ten per cent. on day of sale, balance on delivery of the assignment of the lease, or as may be agreed.

For further particulars inquire of VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or of the undersigned.

BEOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, No. 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON, Phenix National Bank.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF JAMES HADWICK, DECEASED.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—The desirable three-story basement and subcellar high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 22 West 42d-st., south side, 276.6 feet west of 10th-av.; dwelling is 19.7 feet front by 45 feet deep, contains modern improvements, has parti-walls, and is leased until May 1, 1873; lot is 19.7 feet by 98.9 feet deep.

For maps and permits apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 549 8TH-AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, together with the three-story frame house on the front and the brick buildings on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., and known as No. 549 8th-av. Lot 16x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 107TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Three lots, situate on the south side of 107th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av., each 20x100.11 feet.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LEER. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer. No. 21 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE,
TUESDAY, FEB. 11,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
100 DESIRABLE LOTS
ON LEADING STREETS AND AVENUES
IN THE NINTH, NINETEENTH, AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS
OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Property all splendidly located and very desirable for INVESTMENT OR IMPROVEMENT. Maps one week before sale, at office of Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies.
IN BUILDING
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY.
Nos. 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 NEW-ST.
Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST.
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A CHOICE BROADWAY CORNER store to let, north-east corner of Maiden-lane.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.,
or No. 172 9th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NOS. 97, 99 and 101 Reade-st., being 75 feet front, with basement and sub-basement; now occupied by Jones, Underhill & Sounder. Also store Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st., with basement and sub-basement, being 50 feet front and near Broadway; to good tenants the rent will be low. Apply to A. HIGGINS, JR., No. 27 Barclay-st.

TO LET OR LEASE WITH STEAM POWER.—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to

McCLAVE BROS.,
111th-av. and 22d-st.

TO LET—TO A MANUFACTURER OR MILler, a small mill on Long Island, with dwelling-house and a few acres land; convenient to sloop landing and railroad depot; distance from New-York about twenty-six miles. Apply to ROBERT FRANCIS, No. 27 Broad-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, THAT ELEGANT French plate-glass front store, No. 33 3d-av., formerly occupied as an upholstery; new counters; basement and dwelling, if wanted. Apply at No. 31 3d-av.

TO LET—THE ST. JULIEN HOTEL, CONtaining sixty rooms, corner of Mercer-st. and Washington-place, and 107 feet on Broadway; will be altered for business purposes, if desired. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SON, No. 55 Broad-st.

BROADWAY, FIRST LOFT TO LET—35x200 feet, in the double marble building, No. 596 Broadway, with side windows; possession at once. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET—ON Broome, Mercer, and Greene sts., in first-class buildings, some with immediate possession.
M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 434 Broome-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished and unfurnished houses. No charge unless satisfactory tenants obtained.
Real Estate office of S. S. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM OR COLLEGE RESIdence within twenty-five miles of New-York, in exchange for a desirably-located house: 25-foot lot in Jersey City. HORACE E. DRESSER, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE WANTED.—A full-front house above 34th-st. wanted for a cash buyer. Also, a basement house near 8th-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 155 Nassau-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Madison or Union squares, or near Broadway. Must have at least three rooms and water-closet on ground floor, suited for a physician or lawyer. Address, by letter, with full particulars and terms, to No. 191 Hoffman House Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY
Only $16,000 Per Mile
ON A
COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

The traffic of this Road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of BLOCK COAL.

We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.

For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!
County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA
For sale by
BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8S PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF MORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

WANTED:
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Bonds.
Little Miami Railroad Bonds.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Stock.
Little Miami Railroad Stock.
HEWSON, KILBRETH & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Macy.	James Fraser.
Jonathan Thorne.	William M. Kingsland.
John P. Nesmith.	Richard M. Blatchford.
R. A. Witthaus.	Henry S. Fearing.
R. Sands Tucker.	Nicholas F. Palmer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
D. L. MOLDEN, Cashier.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OFF CONSOLIdated Bonds, and registered consolidated stock, wanted by
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 4 Nassau.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN
Railway Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $393,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5 20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices, { New-Rochelle. / No. 1 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Capital - - $200,000 00
Surplus - - 403,886 87
Assets Jan. 1, 1873 - - $603,886 87

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 15, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
payable on and after Feb. 1 at New-York Office.
GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.
M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, General Agent.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.
Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses, $901,505.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1873, at 3 P. M.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
LOUIS BELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

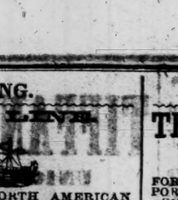
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

OFFERS FOR SALE ITS FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 YEARS TO RUN, WITH AMPLE SINKING FUND.
THE ROAD RUNS DUE EAST AND WEST FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO DECATUR, 152 MILES, THROUGH THE RICHEST SETTLED COUNTRY OF THE WEST. IT CROSSES THE BLOCK COAL FIELD OF INDIANA AT ITS BEST POINT, AND IT CANNOT FAIL TO HA

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 29. Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5. Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
Algeria, Wednday, March 5.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from Pier No. 40 North River.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ARABIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC, 2d.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; after April 1, $100 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $26, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 44 and 47 North river.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Thursday, Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, Wilmerding.....Wednday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wednday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROCAR.....Wednday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Gans.....Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Feb. 1, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $80 gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING FREE LIMITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY (Limited) despatch their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN. Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Feb. 12, at 8 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. J. WORTH.....Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
And every following Wednesday, at 2 P. M.
Steerage passage, (office No. 29 Broadway) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAU....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....DANRÉ.....Saturday, March 8

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at a reduced rate.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, who can afford the slight expense of a second class ticket, are advised to secure the comforts of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
For freight or passage apply to GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20, NORTH RIVER, TO JOSEPH PEARCE, Agent.
INDIA.....Sat., Jan. 25 | AUSTRALIA, Sat. Feb. 8
CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1 | VICTORIA, Sat. Feb. 29
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.
Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These fine, full-rigged, first-class iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:
MANDINGO, 1,200 tons.....Saturday, Feb. 1,
(Following the OTINGA,
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.
These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.
HORSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 Broad-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 6 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's first-class iron steamers will be despatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at pier 14 North River:
For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from pier 42 N. R. at 2 P. M. every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....Jan. 22
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,).....Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)...Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....Feb. 13.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 43 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON. Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6
For freight or passage apply to
W. D'MOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, '73
EARLE, Capt. PINKERTON.....Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SEARS.....March 23
These splendid steamers sail from the above dates for Cadiz, Gibraltar, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families and gentlemen going to travel on

NATIONAL FISH CULTURE

Stocking the Rivers and Lakes of the Country with Useful Fish—Operations for 1872.

The following is the annual report of Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, for the year just closed. It is addressed to Hon. J. A. Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and is now for the first time made public:

At a meeting of the Association of American Fish Culturists and of State Fish Commissioners, held in Albany in February, 1872, it was determined to make application to Congress for assistance in stocking the greater rivers and lakes of the United States with useful food fishes, on the ground that, whatever the several States might be willing to do for themselves respectively, they were not ready to enter upon any measures, the benefit of which would inure partially, or perhaps exclusively, to the citizens of other States.

It was also believed that much remained to be done in the way of introducing the best varieties of foreign fish, such as might be especially suitable for certain waters to which our domestic species are not so well adapted, thus acting on the same principle as that by which the Agricultural Department takes measures to procure new and desirable kinds of foreign seeds and plants, and disseminates them throughout the United States. A committee was elected to carry out the wishes of the Association, and Congress finally made an appropriation of $15,000 for this purpose, the disbursal of which was placed in my charge as Commissioner of Fish and fisheries. As the American Fish Culturist's Association had been so closely connected with the measures for obtaining the desired appropriation, I felt it my duty to ask their advice as to the initiatory steps to be taken in the enterprise, and at my request a special meeting was held in Boston in the beginning of June, at which the question was brought up as to the species of fish that should first be taken into consideration, and the measures most suitable for securing their multiplication. It was advised that shad, salmon, and white fish be the kinds first attended to, and, after a very full and free interchange of views, and receiving many valuable suggestions, I proceeded to Eastport, in Maine, which served as my head quarters until October, both for the inquiry into the decrease of the food fishes of the United States, and the question of their multiplication. The appropriation was not made until early in June, and was not available until the 1st of July; and there was, consequently, little time for doing much during the year in respect to the introduction of shad. I was so fortunate, however, as to engage the services of Mr. Seth Green, of Rochester, and Mr. Wm. Clift, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., both experienced fish culturists. Mr. Green, by permission of the Fish Commissioners of New-York, obtained a large number of young shad from the State establishment near Albany (some hundred thousand) and carrying them West, placed a portion in the Allegheny River, at Salamanca, and another portion in the Upper Mississippi, at St. Paul. A much larger number would have been used but for the fact that the season on the Hudson lasted only a few days after it was possible to authorize Mr. Green to undertake the work. The season for hatching shad in the Connecticut River being rather later than in the Hudson, Mr. Clift was able to obtain a large supply, through the kindness of the Connecticut Commissioners, and accordingly proceeded with several millions to the West. Of these a portion were planted in the Allegheny River, and another portion in the White River, at Indianapolis, with a view of determining the practicability of transporting young shad over long distances in Midsummer, (a problem already experimented upon successfully by Mr. Seth Green, by taking young fish from the Hudson to the Sacramento.) Mr. Clift started for the Rocky Mountains with the remainder of his fry, and, notwithstanding the intense heat, succeeded in reaching Denver with several thousand of living fish, which he placed in the head-waters of the Platte. We have much reason to anticipate success in the experiment of stocking the Mississippi River with shad, since we know that the Alabama River has been stocked by the efforts of Dr. Daniel, by carrying impregnated eggs from Savannah across to its head-waters, and there are instances, which are detailed fully in my report, of their occurring in considerable numbers at the hot springs of the Ouachita; at Neosho Falls, Kansas; at the Fall of the Ohio, at Louisville, and in the Wabash River. There is little or nothing to interfere with the anticipation that with proper efforts, shad may swarm in the waters of the Mississippi Valley, including all the tributaries of the Gulf, in the course of five or six years, in numbers corresponding to those in the Potomac, Delaware, and other Atlantic coast streams generally. The experience of the State of Connecticut in this respect is a case in point. The supply of shad in the Connecticut for several years had been greatly diminished, as compared with its former usual abundance, owing to the reckless methods of fishing. A few years ago the Commissioner of Fisheries of Connecticut undertook the business of hatching out the shad, and has been turning out young fish, year by year, in increasing numbers, until the aggregate in 1871 amounted to about 50,000,000, and in 1872 to 91,000,000. The benefit of this action was satisfactorily exhibited in the Spring of 1872. Immense schools of shad were met at sea, bound for the Connecticut River, and the number of fine, marketable fish actually taken in its vicinity was so great that they became a drug in the market, scarcely worth more than five or ten cents each. This condition of things was, of course, not very satisfactory to the fishermen nor the marketmen, who preferred larger profits with less trouble; but the boon to the people and consumers generally cannot be overestimated. I desire to commence operations in regard to the shad at a very early period during the year 1873, by impregnating the spawn and hatching out the young in all the Atlantic rivers, beginning, perhaps, with the St. Johns of Florida, and proceeding, with the advancing season, to the streams further and further north, until the work can be closed on the Connecticut River. The young fish can be taken from the coast, by the lateral lines of railroad, at different points in the West and introduced in hundreds of localities; and it is hoped that many millions of young fish may thus be started on their own way, to become the progenitors of an ultimate supply for the waters of the entire Mississippi Valley. If authority be granted, similar efforts with regard to shad will be made on the great lakes, in continuation of the labors of the Commissioners of New-York and Vermont, by whom several thousands of young fish have been planted in the tributaries of Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario. The practicability of having shad in abundance in the great lakes, cut off from access to the sea, is yet to be proved; but an augury of success is drawn from the fact that, by reason of discoveries made very recently, partly in connection with the United States Commission of Fisheries, the waters in the deeper portions of these lakes have been found to abound with minute crustaceans which are very similar if not identical with those which form the chief sustenance of the shad and also of the salmon, in the ocean. As regards the salmon, time was available to act with more deliberation, so as to secure more definite results, the spawning season for the Eastern fish, as is well known, being as late as the end of October or the beginning of November. The fact that nearly all the rivers of the United States which formerly abounded with salmon, are now destitute of them, made it necessary, of course, to adopt measures for obtaining spawn in large quantities. Heretofore the only establishment in America where these could be purchased was the hatching-house belonging to the Canadian Government, at Newcastle, in Ontario, not far from Toronto, and under the care of Mr. Wilmot. The price charged, however, of $40 (gold) per thousand, was almost prohibitory; and, at any rate, the number that could be obtained at any price was too small to be of much value in the proposed experiment. Accordingly, I adopted three methods for procuring the desired supply, in which I was encouraged by the fish culturists, at their meeting already referred to. It is known to most persons that salmon come from the sea in the early Spring, and entering the large rivers, pass high up to their head waters, remaining there for several months before the business of spawning is begun. Fat and in good condition at first, they gradually become very poor and emaciated, until in the breeding season they are unfit for food. After the eggs are deposited, the salmon return to the sea, or in some instances proceed into the large lakes, and there recuperate for future operations. Taking advantage of this habit of the fish, Mr. Charles G. Atkins, the former Fish Commissioner of the State of Maine, undertook, in 1871, the then untried experiment of securing the salmon on their first entrance into the river, and penning them up until the spawning season in the Fall. The living fish were purchased from the fishermen, and after remaining in the enclosure until the proper season, the operation of taking their spawn was entered upon. His success in 1871 induced me to join with the Commissioners of several of the States, in giving to Mr. Atkins the means of carrying on the work on a much larger scale, and this was prosecuted with such vigor that as many as six hundred sound, healthy salmon were secured. The subsequent operations were successfully conducted, and, as the result, Mr. Atkins now has in his hatching-house at Bucksport, Me., on the Penobscot, about a million and a half of salmon eggs, which, at the prices charged by the Canadian Government, would be worth $60,000 in gold—the actual cost, however, being something less than $8,000 in currency. Half of these eggs are the property of the United States. The European salmon and that of Eastern North America are believed to belong to the same species, and the same variety from the Rhine is considered as pre-eminent for the excellence of its fish, and for the sport it affords to the fishermen. Knowing this, the German Government was carrying on the fish establishments at Hüningen, (first started by the French, but subsequently, by the fortune of the late war, falling with the province in which it is situated, into the possession of their rival,) I applied to some friends connected with the German Fischerei-Verein to know upon what terms I could obtain a large number of eggs. I was promptly informed that, desirous of showing their appreciation of the American people, the German Government would present the United States 250,000 eggs, and that these would be ready at the proper season for transmission. Very grateful for this unexpected act of liberality, I ordered an additional half million of eggs from the private establishment of Oberburgermeister Schuster, at Freiberg, and engaged the services of Mr. Rudolph Hessel, an experienced fish culturist of Germany, to accompany all these eggs to America, so as to be assured of the best attention for them on the voyage. These will probably leave Bremen about the 11th of the present month, and be here before its close. The magnitude of this transaction may be understood from the fact that the weight of eggs in their packings will not be less than 7,500 pounds. Desirous of having a still larger number available for the experiment with the salmon, I engaged the services of Mr. Livingston Stone, a well-known fish culturist, of New-Hampshire, and directed him to proceed to California with a view of securing eggs of the Sacramento species, which is different from that of the Atlantic coast, but in its season, not inferior in eatable qualities. Although it was thought the spawning season of the Sacramento salmon was about the same as that of Eastern fish, namely, the end of October, Mr. Stone lost no time in proceeding to the west coast, where he placed himself in communication with the California Fish Commissioners, and, partly by their advice, selected a locality on the McCloud River, a tributary of the upper Sacramento, where he established his hatching-house; and then proceeded to seine the fish, which were there in great abundance. To his surprise and disappointment, he found that the spawning season in the McCloud River was actually in the early part of September, and he was consequently unable to obtain more than 20,000 or 30,000 eggs. These were shipped eastward, and the greater part of them are now in a thriving condition at the establishment of Dr. J. H. Slack at Bloomsburg, N. J., in preparation for their transfer to the Susquehanna River. The importance of the experiment with the Sacramento fish may be understood from the fact that their breeding grounds on that river are in a region of very high Summer temperature, invariably at noon from 100° to 110° Fahrenheit for a considerable distance. Therefore, while the Eastern salmon is hardly likely to thrive west of the Connecticut River, or, at most, of the Hudson, there is every reason to believe that the Sacramento fish can be introduced into nearly, if not quite, all the rivers of our Atlantic coast; and we have every confidence that the time is not far distant when we shall have in the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, and the James an ample supply of these delicious fish, and northern waters as well as in more eastern. I propose to place a large portion of the Penobscot and German salmon eggs in the tributaries of the great lakes, as the fact of the occurrence of the natural food of the shad in our lakes, in ample quantity, applies equally well to the salmon. It is, likewise, my intention to try the experiment of introducing the salmon and the shad into the great Salt Lake of Utah. In this a body of salt water, according to Stansbury, of 291 miles in circumference exclusive of offsets, and abounding in low forms of crustaceæ, and in dipterous larvæ to an unheard of extent, admirably fitted for feeding myriads of any fish that can live in it. That the purely fresh-water species of trout and cyprinidæ are unable to survive therein is not to be wondered at, but there seems no good reason to suppose that salmon, shad, and alewives may not find a perfectly fitting resting place, and one where they would in time multiply to an extraordinary degree, in consequence of the entire absence of the predaceous fishes, such as sharks, blue fish, &c., which tend to keep down their numbers in the ocean. The experiment is worth trying, at any rate, and if successful it will add immeasurably to the food resources of the entire portion of the West. In addition to the genuine salmon ordered from Germany, a large number of hybrids, between the salmon and the trout, are expected. It has been established recently in Europe that such crosses are not only fertile to a considerable degree, but that the fish lose their instinct of wandering to the sea and remain in the rivers throughout the year. Here they grow rapidly, more so than the perfect fish, and their flesh is highly distinguished for its excellence.

A beginning has also been made in regard to increasing the supply of the white fish in the lakes, and at present I have about three-quarters of a million of eggs, in charge of Mr. N. W. Clarke, at Clarkston, Mich. A portion of these, as soon as they have developed sufficiently for the purpose, I propose to transmit to the Commissioners of Fisheries of California, for introduction into the waters of the Pacific Coast, and another year to take measures for multiplying them largely throughout the great lakes. From its situation and size, Utah Lake appears well adapted for the introduction of whitefish and land-locked salmon, and I propose to try the experiment, this season, with both species. I may say, in conclusion, that in all the work I have hitherto prosecuted, I have had the hearty co-operation and concurrence of the Fish Commissioners of the several States, it being, in my judgment, the best policy to work with and in a large part through them.

The fund appropriated by Congress is not sufficient to meet all the expenses of the business, especially that of hatching out and distributing the young fish, and I have therefore thought it best to limit my efforts to obtaining the eggs in sufficient quantities and then to turn them over to the State Commissioners, exercising the privilege of carrying the subject to its entire conclusion in the waters of such States as have not yet appointed Commissioners. The efforts of the United States in reference to the introduction of useful food fishes, should not be limited to the salmonidæ already mentioned, (to which the various species of trout, salmon, white-fish, and smelts belong,) and to the shad, as many other kinds yet remain for consideration. The land-locked salmon, the European chub, and the smelt, will be available for all ponds or lakes of a certain extent and temperature. In these they will pass the greater part of their time, running up into the tributaries or outlets, to spawn. The great Danube salmon, which sometimes reaches the weight of one hundred pounds, would find a perfectly suitable residence in the Mississippi River and its tributaries, feeding on the worthless chubs, suckers, and cat-fish so abundant therein. The alewife can be propagated to a much greater extent than at present. The sterlet, a kind of small sturgeon found in the Volga and in Russia, is esteemed far beyond the turbot, will thrive in the Mississippi Valley and in the lakes. The gourami, an East India fish, can be placed to great advantage in the mill-dams, ponds, &c., of the South, carrying as it does in very warm water and feeding entirely on vegetable matter. It attains a weight of twenty pounds or more, grows with great rapidity, and is unsurpassed in the excellence of its flesh. Other species could readily be mentioned, but I have stated enough to show the prospects before us in the way of increasing, to an almost unlimited degree, the food resources of our country, and in rendering the productiveness of our waters, in this respect, superior, acre to acre, to that of land. Of course time and expenditure of money will be required, but the larger the scale of operations the sooner and more effectually the result will be accomplished. There is also something still to be done by the United States in the way of extending the area of cultivation of lobsters, oranes, oysters, &c., if not by actual planting on a large scale, yet, by making the necessary experiments and supplying detailed instruction for the work. It is not impossible, indeed, that the great Salt Lake, and other interior bodies of saline waters, may be made the nurseries of objects such as those mentioned above.

SPENCER F. BAIRD,
U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

A Negro Murder.

James Williams and Mary Murray, both colored, had for the past nine months been living as man and wife at No. 59 Thompson-street. On the 29th of last December Williams, finding that Mary Murray had gone to visit a neighbor whom he disliked, struck her on the head with a stove-cover, fracturing her skull. He fled the City, and Mary was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died of pyemia on Sunday last. Coroner Herriman held an inquest in the case yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict against Williams, who has not been arrested.

THE FOLEY INJUNCTION.

Judge Barbour's Reasons for Enjoining Mr. Foley from Interfering with the Chamberlain's Office.

Chief Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court, yesterday handed to the clerk an elaborate opinion setting forth his reasons for deciding to sustain the injunction forbidding Mr. John Foley to interfere with the duties of the Chamberlain's Office under pretense of an appointment as Deputy Chamberlain by Controller Green.

After reciting at length the facts presented by the pleadings in the case, and already published, the Judge holds that it is not necessary to determine or even to consider, either upon this motion or at the final hearing in the action, whether Walter B. Palmer is or is not the Deputy Chamberlain, except possibly in so far as such fact may be useful as inferential evidence. The allegations in the complaint as to the regularity of Walter B. Palmer's appointment as Deputy Chamberlain are merely the assertion of a collateral fact, and might be stricken out as surplusage. The right of the plaintiff to this injunction is not, to any extent, founded upon these allegations. The question of the defendant's right to the office of Deputy Chamberlain is an important one in the controversy, as it constitutes the sole ground of his defense by way of justification. But it is the defendant and not the plaintiff who has raised that question by his pleading; and for that reason it cannot be properly claimed by him who has thus pleaded the fact in his answer, that the action is brought or maintained by the plaintiff for the purpose of establishing or determining the title to an office. The point made by defendant in his answer, that the Mayor of the City and people of the State are necessary parties to the action is overruled. This is the personal action of plaintiff as an individual, and it can be maintained upon no other theory than that he is entitled, upon the facts set forth in the complaint, to relief by way of injunction as a matter of private and personal right. Neither of these persons, therefore, can be deemed a necessary party to the action for any purpose. The allegations of the complaint that fifty millions of public moneys pass through plaintiff's hands during the year, several millions being constantly there, and that defendant's acts are calculated to hazard their safe keeping and increase plaintiff's responsibility, not having been contradicted by defendant, must be taken as true.

The Judge then continues, in his opinion, on the most important points involved, as follows:

An examination of the statutes read at the hearing also shows that the City Chamberlain is, in fact, the Treasurer of the Corporation, as the name imports, and, as such Chamberlain is, *ex officio*, the Treasurer of the County and the custodian of the moneys derived from taxation in the County of New-York and belonging to the State, as well as the custodian of such moneys belonging to estates, trusts, litigants, &c., as are directed by the Courts to be deposited with him; that some or all of those moneys are deposited by the Chamberlain, or upon his direction, in certain banks designated by him by written notice to the Controller, and are withdrawn therefrom by him for the purpose of making such payments as he is from time to time duly and legally required to make; that in the discharge of his duty, not only to the safety of those moneys, but to see that no money is paid out in excess of the proper appropriation therefor, even though he may be required to do so by the warrant or requisition of the Controller, countersigned by the Mayor; that books containing accounts of all receipts, payments, and transfers by him, with the vouchers therefor, are kept in his office; and that by law a Deputy Chamberlain may be appointed who shall have, and in the Chamberlain's absence, may exercise all the powers so conferred upon the Chamberlain. In view of all this, it is easy to see that if the plaintiff shall either carelessly or negligently permit the moneys in the treasuries to be withdrawn therefrom by any one except himself, or by a properly and duly qualified Deputy Chamberlain, he will be personally less able to pay the City, County, State, or other party for whom he holds moneys may sustain thereby; and it follows that the plaintiff has such a personal and pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of this action as entitles him to maintain it to prosecute and maintain the same. It is equally clear, too, that unless the defendant has established the fact upon the hearing here, that he is in fact and in law the Deputy Chamberlain of the City, the plaintiff is entitled to the injunction he asks for. That question, therefore, must now be considered. In April, 1866, an act was passed by the Legislature which authorized the City Chamberlain to appoint a Deputy Chamberlain, fix his salary, and dismiss him at pleasure. The first paragraph of section 32 of the Charter of 1870 provides that "the heads of all Departments * * * shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus, (except the Chamberlain,) as also all clerks, officers, employes and subordinates, in their respective departments." The Controller was then the head of the Finance Department, in which there was, and for many years had been, "a bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City, and for the payment of money or warrants drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor," the chief officer of which was the Chamberlain. That statute does not in terms repeal the act of 1866, although it does repeal many and almost every remember of other acts, but it contains this general repealing clause: "All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are also hereby repealed."

There can be no doubt that the act of 1866, which gives to the Chamberlain the power of appointing and removing his own deputy and clerks, is wholly inconsistent with the first paragraph of section 32 of the statute of 1870 above cited, if that paragraph was intended by the Legislature to confer the power of appointing and removing the same officers upon the Controller. The language of the paragraph in question, when read by itself and not in connection with the other part of the section, and regardless of the probable design and intention of the Legislature, is sufficient to give to the Controller the power of appointing and removing the officers and clerks in the Chamberlain's bureau, including the Deputy Chamberlain. But that power cannot be held to have been in fact conferred upon the Controller, if, upon an examination of the entire act of 1870 in connection with former enactments in *pari materiâ*, and the surrounding circumstances as shown by the evidence before the Court, it clearly appears that the Legislature did not intend to grant such power to him.

The legislation of this State in relation to the local government and management of counties, towns, cities, and villages, from the earliest period in its history down to the enactment of the so-called charter of this City in 1870, shows that it has always been a fundamental principle in the policy of the State Government that the various measures or agencies for the public moneys should be placed beyond the control and power of the officers who were charged with the duty of auditing claims and directing the payment thereof, in so far at least as concerned the custody and safe keeping of those funds. Indeed, in the limited time which my official engagements have permitted me to devote to the examination of the numerous statutes upon the subject, I have been unable to find a single instance during all that time in which any person or persons charged with the duty of auditing claims against counties, towns, or municipalities, have been empowered by law to appoint the treasurers thereof, except for short periods in cases of vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, &c. In view of that long pursued and well-established course of legislation, it is more reasonable to believe that the failure to insert an exception of the Deputy Chamberlain in the first paragraph of the thirty-second section of the charter of 1870 resulted from some accident or mere clerical omission, than that it was so designed and intended to be by the Legislature. The fact, too, that while the power of appointing and removing all the other heads of bureaus in the Finance Department, except the Chamberlain, was given to the Controller, the latter officer was especially excepted from that provision, as he always had been, still further strengthens the conclusion that the Legislature did not design to confer upon the Controller the power of appointing and removing the Deputy Chamberlain. For, as the Deputy was vested by law with all the powers of the Chamberlain himself, and was authorized to exercise the same to the fullest extent in the absence of his principal, there was certainly as strong, and the same, reason for placing the custody and disbursing and removing the custodian of the public moneys beyond the reach of the Controller, in the one case as in the other. The principle of thus separating treasurers from the accounting officers was fundamental, and had been adhered to, in order to guard against collusion between those two classes of officers, while, clearly, the power of appointing and removing the Deputy Chamberlain might enable a dishonest Controller, at some future time, to rob the Treasury of millions by means of his own appointee.

But beyond all that, the act of 1866 not only authorized the Chamberlain to appoint his own deputy and clerks, but to fix the salaries of all those officers, as well as the rent of the Chamberlain's office, which should be paid by the banks who were the depositaries of the public moneys; and that act was not only in full force at the time the act of 1870 was passed, but so much of it at least as relates to the payment of the salaries and offices, is virtually re-enacted by the latter act, and, indeed, it is understood is now an existing law. The thirty-second section of the act of 1870 reads as follows: "The heads of all Departments, except as otherwise specially provided for in, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus, (except the Chamberlain,) as also all clerks, officers, employes, and subordinates in their respective departments. The number of all officers, clerks, employes, and subordinates in every department, except the Police and Fire Departments, with their respective salaries or compensations, shall be such as the head of each Department shall approve, except that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated by law to each Department for such purposes." It will thus be seen that while the first paragraph of this section makes no provision in regard to the salaries of the officers and clerks, who are there authorized to be appointed by the heads of Departments, the second paragraph, in so far as concerns the Department of Finance, groups the whole of such appointees together, including, as well, the clerks and officers in the office of the Chamberlain, whose salaries were to be paid by the banks under the act of 1866, as those whose salaries were chargeable upon the City Treasury, and makes a provision in regard to the aggregate expense of all those officers, clerks, &c., with reference to the appropriation therefor, which is quite inconsistent with the theory that the officers, clerks, &c., whose salaries were to be paid by the banks, were intended by the Legislature to be included among those whom the Controller was authorized to appoint.

For these reasons I am of opinion that the clerks and officers in the bureau of the Chamberlain were not intended by the Legislature to be, and were not, in fact, included within the power of appointment and removal which is conferred upon the Controller by section 32 of the charter of 1870; and it follows that the alleged appointment set up by the defendant in his answer as his sole defense to the action is invalid and void. The plaintiff's motion for an injunction pending the controversy must therefore be granted with costs to abide the event of the action.

The United States Bankruptcy Law.

A bill abolishing the United States Bankruptcy law has recently passed the House of Representatives, and will, it is thought, be likely to meet the approval of the Senate. The Bankrupt law has been in operation since 1867, and about 4,000 petitions have been filed under it taking the benefit of its provisions. Should it be done away with, the United States District Court Judges will be relieved of much of their business, and will have more time to attend to admiralty and equity cases and criminal matters. Bankruptcy proceedings will then be taken under the State laws, and will be governed by the laws of the several States.

ORPHAN ASYLUM BALL.

A Brilliant Display at the Academy Last Night.

The sixteenth annual ball in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum took place at the Academy of Music last night. The building was filled to repletion with an assemblage which included many distinguished citizens.

The decorations of the interior of the Academy were very simple and appropriate. A very pretty landscape at the rear of the stage formed the background of the platform, in front of which was a large illuminated device containing the monogram of the Young Men's Association, with two large handsome chandeliers on either side, which gave unusual brilliancy to the scene.

The ball opened at 10½ P. M., to an original march, entitled, "Young Men," by Grafulla's two bands combined, of seventy-five pieces. The promenade was led by Mr. Charles O'Conor, with his wife, followed by the officers of the Association and a number of ladies in brilliant toilets. The first dance was a quadrille selected from "La Belle Helene," and brought about sixty sets upon the floor. The musical programme attracted much commendation, and was universally conceded to be the best furnished during the season. It was well varied both in the species of dances and the selections of music.

During the evening a Virginia reel and Irish jig were danced to a selection of admirable airs, and created excitement without being either vulgar or over-boisterous. The guests did not arrive in great numbers until a late hour, but at midnight there could have been no less than 3,000 persons present, and Irving-place was still crowded with carriages. Over 3,000 tickets were sold by the Association.

The Sheriff's Office and nearly every political organization in New-York sent numbers of representatives, who were gorgeous after their own manner and custom. No great objection, however, could be found to this, as there was such a large leaven of social respectability as to completely put politics into the shade. The costumes of the ladies were generally very handsome, as is usual on such occasions, and in some instances were remarkable for their novelty and exquisite beauty. A general air of gorgeousness, however, prevailed among the toilets.

The principal members of the association and managers of the ball, with Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan as their head and front, exerted themselves energetically to secure the comfort of their guests. Among the prominent guests of the evening were Judge Brady and wife, Judge and Mrs. Daly Mr. John Foley and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Daly, and many others equally well-known. The ball continued until a late hour, and was distinguished throughout by the utmost harmony and good feeling.

The City and County Book-Keeper.

Mr. F. A. Southmayd, the appointee of Controller Green to the office of City and County bookkeeper, in the place of Wm. B. Rockwell, who had been removed by the Controller, entered the Chamberlain's office, yesterday, armed with a large bundle of papers, and informed the Chamberlain that he had been instructed by the Controller to take possession of the desk to which he had been assigned. The Chamberlain asked him how he intended to take possession, to which Mr. Southmayd replied, "Certainly not by force." Mr. Palmer then said he could not accord him peaceable possession, as the desk claimed was occupied and needed by Mr. Rockwell. Mr. Southmayd then said he had certain papers which had been given to him by the Controller to arrange, and the needed desk-room for that purpose. The Chamberlain replied that the Controller must furnish him a desk in his own room; that he did not intend to give up one inch of space assigned to his use, and had so stated on a previous occasion; nor since the rendering of the opinion by Chief-Justice Barbour had he seen any occasion to alter that intention, as he still claimed the right to say who should occupy desks in the Chamberlain's office. Mr. Southmayd then left the room, and reported the result of his application to the Controller. The argument of the Foley injunction restraining the deposit banks, &c., did not come up yesterday; but Mr. Foley's counsel said he would be ready today with a full answer to the demurrer, and show that there was great economy from waste of the City moneys by the course now adopted by the Chamberlain. On this ground he will maintain Mr. Foley's right to bring the action.

Woodhull, Claflin, and Blood Again Released on Bail.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, Miss Tennie C, Claflin, and Col. James H. Blood, were yesterday arraigned to plead at the bar of the Court of General Sessions, having been indicted by the Grand Jury, and arrested on Tuesday for publishing a libel against Luther C. Challis. Mr. Howe, Mr. Jordan, and ex-Judge Mackinlay appeared for the prisoners, who were accompanied by several friends. Mr. Howe, in addressing the Court, complained of the persecution of his clients by an obscene person, one Comstock. He had twice caused their arrest in the United States Courts, and although they were clamorous for trial, he had again caused their arrest for the same offense, after Court hours, and too late to procure bail. It was all done to satisfy the malice of this man, who had come into Court to make his charges good, and who used the instrumentality of the Grand Jury to persecute them. The Constitution declares that excessive bail shall not be demanded, yet these women, simply for an alleged misdemeanor, are under $40,000 bail, while Tweed is under $5,000 surety only. He asked that no more bail should be demanded. In answer to Judge Sutherland's question, Mr. Howe said that they were already under bail in the Oyer and Terminer, besides the indictments in the United States Courts. He demanded an immediate trial for his clients. They would not challenge a juror. They only wanted justice.

Judge Sutherland, after some discussion, fixed the bail or Blood at $2,000, and that of the ladies at $1,000 each, and the prisoners and their counsel went into the District-Attorney's office, where they waited till late in the afternoon. At about 5 o'clock they were allowed to go in company of one of their bondsmen in a former suit, to be present at the District-Attorney's office today.

Prisoners Before the Court of General Sessions.

James Smith, William Stanley, and James Nolan were jointly indicted for burglary, and were yesterday arraigned to plead in the Court of General Sessions. Smith and Stanley pleaded guilty to an attempt in the third degree, and were sentenced to two and one-half years in Sing Sing. Nolan pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial. Carl Beinbier was tried and found guilty of stealing $125 and a watch from Louis Kock, in Greenwich-street, on the 14th inst. He was sentenced to five years' service in Sing Sing. Michael Nicholson, a carman, was tried for stealing two bales of shoe-thread, worth $267, which were intrusted to him by Barbour Brothers, of No. 134 Church-street, for delivery at the Erie Railway Depot, on the 21st of June last. The jury found him not guilty.

Henry Mullett and George Williams pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment at Sing Sing. John Dunshay, James Walker, and Edward Hanlon, charged with robbing Margaret Robinson of a watch and chain worth $175, were acquitted.

Tom Fields' Bail—William H. Florence's Hotel to be Sold.

When ex-Assemblyman Thomas C. Fields was arrested on a criminal indictment for fraud upon the City, he was released on bail, Mr. William H. Florence, proprietor of Florence's Hotel, at McComb's Dam Bridge, becoming his bondsman in the amount of $5,000. Fields immediately disappeared and failed to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions, when his case was called. The usual proceedings were, therefore, ordered to be taken, and his bonds were declared forfeited and action taken against his bail. His bondsman was prosecuted, judgment obtained, and execution levied. The matter was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and, yesterday, Order of Arrest Clerk Judson Garvin sent a deputy sheriff to take possession of Florence's Hotel. The place will remain in the Sheriff's custody until next Tuesday at noon, when enough of the contents and fixtures will be sold to satisfy the judgment of $5,000 and costs. Mr. Florence's counsel obtained sixty days' grace for him after the judgment was obtained against him, but the claim has not been satisfied, hence the above proceedings in the Sheriff's office.

The South-Side Railroad.

The election of a new Board of Directors for the South-Side Railroad was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of there being no quorum of the old Board present, it was necessarily deferred. It is stated that the new Board will be constituted as follows:

John J. Shipherd, new member; Charles Fox, member of the old Board and the retiring President; J. Boorman Johnston, old; Jacob R. Shipherd, new; Daniel T. Willets, old; John D. Jones, old; Wm. Floyd Jones, old; Elias Lyncott, new; A. C. Kepburn, old; Walter S. Carter, new; T. D. Tappen, old; Geo. Wm. Ballou, new; Charles R. Dewey, new.

The road will hereafter be officered as follows:

President, John J. Shipherd; Vice-President, Edwin Hosford; Secretary, Charles L. Hopkins; Treasurer, Charles R. Dewey; General Manager, H. G. Smith; Superintendent, L. S. Caufield; Auditor, C. H. Dewey; Chief-Engineer, J. C. Lane; Master Mechanic, George H. Griggs; Purchasing Agent, Theo. Wells, who is also Land Agent; Superintendent of Depots, L. C. Sleight.

A circular has been prepared for circulation among the employes of the road, announcing that the changes above indicated are the only ones at present contemplated, and in any event none will be made unless for cause. The purchase of the controlling interest of the stock, it is now known, is made by a party of New-York and Boston capitalists, the house of J. R. Shipherd & Co., No. 24 Pine-street, being the medium of negotiation. It is positively stated that Oliver Charlick has nothing to do with it.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

On Tuesday evening, thieves stole $1,200 worth of jewelry from the residence of A. B. Burnett, Madison-avenue.

Troop B, of the Third Cavalry Regiment, Capt. F. Carl, gave its twenty-eighth annual ball at the National Assembly Rooms last night.

The Fourth Ward German Citizens' Club gave an annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, which was largely attended.

Troop B, First Battalion Cavalry, N. G., S. N. Y., commanded by Capt. Geo. Aery, gave its first annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

Ferdinand Schribe, a German barber, residing with his wife and four children at No. 346 West Thirty-eighth-street, committed suicide yesterday by taking Paris green.

William Everitt, sixty-five years old, residing in the Putnam House, went into the drug-store No. 303 Fourth-avenue last evening, and died from internal hemorrhage in a few minutes.

The eleventh annual dinner of the Mutual Relief Society of the Stock Exchange was given last evening in Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street, at which about ninety members were present. George W. McLean presided.

A number of prominent railroad men met in secret session, yesterday afternoon, at No. 50 Exchange-place, for the purpose of ratifying the consolidation of the Southern Pacific Railroad with the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

The Medico-Legal Society of the City of New-York will meet this evening, when a paper will be read by Dr. F. D. Weisse, on "The Obligations and Responsibility of an Administrator of Nitrous Oxide Gas and other Anæsthetics."

The New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects have appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the State Legislature on the subject of the annexation of the Chapter with the administration of the Building laws.

Yesterday afternoon the dwelling of Aaron Harris, No. 247 East Seventy-eighth-street, was entered by thieves through the front basement window, and a quantity of jewelry, silver-ware, and wearing apparel, valued at $115, was stolen.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the Atlantic, European advices fresher by three days than those received by mail had reached this office. The management of the White Star Line and the officers of the Atlantic are once more entitled to our thanks for valued contributions to our foreign files.

James Houston, James Nelson, Edward Bunting, John D. Colson, and John Havens, the sawdust swindlers arrested by Capt. Irving of the detective squad, on Tuesday, were discharged from custody at the Tombs, yesterday, by Justice Scott, the detectives being unable to submit perfect complaints against them.

Mayor Havemeyer has summoned the City Marshals to appear before him and show their appointments, and to be questioned regarding the bonds they gave for the proper fulfillment of their duties. It is the intention of the Mayor to request any one who, upon examination, are found to have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner. There are, at present, forty-six Marshals on the list, thirty-five only being authorized by law.

BROOKLYN.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch was reported last evening much improved. He was up and walking about his room, and talked of going downstairs today.

The body of Morris Brown, a carpenter, aged about thirty-five years, late resident of No. 16 First-street, was found, yesterday morning, floating in the water at the foot of Second-street.

The Brooklyn Mechanics' Exchange yesterday appointed C. B. Fish, James Leek, and J. Van Ryper a committee to proceed to Albany and urge the passage of the Fire act drawn up by the Exchange.

The suit of E. L. Sanderson against the Brooklyn *Union* was on trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Considerable miscellaneous testimony was taken pro and con, and the case was adjourned until today.

Charles Barilli, of No. 74 Sigel-street, charged with selling policy-tickets, was yesterday held for examination. William Low, of No. 594 Flushing-avenue, and Patrick McCall, of No. 50 Union-street, were also arrested on similar charges.

Some officers who had arrested a couple of disorderly characters in Bruntown, Tuesday night, were surrounded by a large gang of rowdies, who assaulted the officers and attempted to rescue the prisoners. A lively fight ensued, in which the officers were victorious.

Six proposals were received by the Controller, yesterday, for $300,000 worth of Bridge bonds. The proposals ranged from $101 to $101.16, the Germania Savings Bank, E. D., and G. H. Sinclair being the only bidders. This will make the total of bonds issued on the bridge account $2,400,000.

The Brooklyn City Guard have elected the following officers: President, Sergt. W. J. Cowing; Vice-President, Private Geo. E. Abbott; Treasurer, Private J. Oscar Voute; Financial Secretary, Frank Blydenburgh; Recording Secretary, Private Clifford L. Middleton. Board of Directors—Sergts. Lawrence Walsh, Corporal Charles A. Whiting, Private Cornelius Savage.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to raise funds for the erection of a monument in Central Park to the late Horace Greeley took place last night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. Forney, W. B. Orton, Samuel J. Tilden, W. M. Niles, P. T. Barnum, and others, were present. It was resolved to raise $40,000, half of which sum has already been subscribed.

The Controller has submitted to the Common Council a statement showing the daily receipts, deposits, and balances in the hands of the Tax Collector during the month of December and during the first ten days of the present month, of which the following is a recapitulation: One day's interest on $17,315,807 44, December's balances, at 3½ per cent., $1,660 42; one day's interest on $14,340,342 45 for ten days in January, at 3½ per cent., $458 36; total, $2,118 78.

LONG ISLAND.

The new ferry-boat Garden City will be placed on the James Slip and Hunter's Point Ferry today.

A raid has been made during the past few days upon the unlicensed dealers in manufactured tobacco in Long Island City, by the internal rev

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6662. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Earnest Work in the House—Cotton Tax—The Appropriation Bills—The Land Grab Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House worked hard today. It passed the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and came within two pages of finishing the Naval bill. That is the first work looking toward preparation for the rapidly approaching day of final adjournment. The proposition to extend the time of the naval cadets only plan awakened a warm discussion toward the close of the day, and upon this there will be more sparring to-morrow.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee still delays its decision on the question of refunding the cotton tax, but there is no doubt that the report, when decided upon, will be unfavorable. Mr. Beck's will in regard to the matter is understood to be to propose a compromise by the repayment of a certain proportion of the $70,000,000. Mr. Kerr, the other Democratic member of the Committee, is understood to have today expressed the opinion that there were insurmountable obstacles in the way of refunding this tax, and the advocates of that measure might as well give it up first as last. He says that it will be impossible to collect suitable evidence to prove payments of the taxes in the case of at least half of the whole amount of taxes paid. There are other obstacles in the way of a satisfactory readjustment of the matter which are equally formidable.

THE INAUGURATION.

A committee, representing the Burgess Corps of Albany, N. Y., headed by J. C. Cuyler, of the Albany Express, arrived here today to make arrangements for attending the inauguration.

QUICK LEGISLATION.

Prof. Louis Agassiz saw some quick work in Congress today. At 11:30 the Ways and Means Committee began the consideration of his bill to remit excise taxes upon alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes only. The bill, which is carefully framed and well guarded, was agreed to, and being reported by Mr. Dawes, was passed by the House within one minute after the journal was read. The Professor expressed his mingled delight and astonishment.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The House has lowered the Vienna Exposition appropriation to $200,000, which is just double what it first proposed, and it decreases the compensation of the Commissioners to $1,000 each. The Senate will probably ask a conference on its disagreement. A determined effort was made by such men as Farnsworth and Sam Randall to kill the appropriation altogether.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate today took up the Legislative Appropriation bill and made considerable progress. One particular thing which was not done was more noticeable than anything that was done, and that was the omission to raise the pay of members of Congress and Senators to $7,500. The Carson Mint appropriation consumed a large portion of the time. The bill will be resumed to-morrow.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Nye made an earnest appeal to the Senate to take up the bill granting a subsidy to the Webb Australian steam-ship line. The expressions in the brief debate were favorable to a full and early settlement of the question of subsidies in that direction. The new line, of which Gen. Burnside is the representative, and in behalf of which he appeared before the Post-office Committee this morning, will antagonize the Webb project with the proposition to open the route to competition, the award to go to the lowest bidder.

THE LAST LAND GRAB.

The Soldiers' Bounty bill, which is lodged with the Senate Committee on Public Lands, will, very properly, get no further on its passage this Winter. At a meeting of that Committee today, an informal discussion of the subject developed the fact that almost, if not quite, every member is opposed to the measure, and if a report is made at all to the Senate it will be as positively adverse as strong language can make it. Senator Chandler today, fittingly characterized a petition in its favor, which he presented, as a petition to give the remainder of the public lands of the United States to speculators. It is charged that most of the petitions that have been received for it have been worked up by a shrewd Cleveland operator in land warrants and scrip.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

The Committee on Printing has made no award of the contract to publish the debates of the next Congress, and the contract with the proprietors of the *Globe* expires with the end of the session. It is probable that early action will be taken by the Committee. The bids submitted last session, together with the estimates by the Government Printer, are before the Committee. Senator Wilson today offered a resolution instructing the Library Committee to inquire into the expediency of employing a competent person to condense the reports of the debates of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, and the publication of the abridgment by authority of Congress.

THE ALABAMA AWARD.

The bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee to distribute the Alabama award, organizes a Court of Commissioners, which has sole jurisdiction, and from whose decisions there is allowed no appeal. It is a question that is disputed whether appeals could be legally provided from a commission, and still another question whether the policy would be a good one. The cases could be sent at once before the Courts with usual rights of appeal to the Supreme Court. But it is deemed best by this Committee that the distribution should be made as speedily as possible, and if the claims were sent to the Courts they would not all be adjudicated in the present century, and perhaps not in the next. It is also held that Congress should determine absolutely the principles upon which the distribution shall be made. The House Judiciary Committee further considered the Geneva award matter today, and substantially agreed to the bill and accompanying report of Gen. Butler. The injunction of secrecy was not removed, and hence the report is not made public. It was ordered to be reported for printing and recommittal. It is said that the bill proposes to refer the adjudication of the claims to the Courts.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The scope of the Credit Mobilier Committee examination was indefinitely enlarged today, so that it will be impossible to tell when they will conclude and be able to report. Mr. Job Stevenson had received a letter from somebody out in Iowa, suggesting an examination into the transfer of the Dubuque and Sioux City Road to the Union Pacific. He at once accorded the matter the distinction of official information, and moved to add this branch to the Credit Mobilier investigation. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who has taken the virtue of the House under his special charge, without even the slightest allegation, moved to include the Central Pacific, and the House meekly agreed to the proposition, as though they were all ready to confess in advance that they were old Bailey subjects, if Stevenson, Randall & Co. only required it. There is much indignation among the gentlemen, the veracity of whose statements before the Poland Investigating Committee has been impugned by the Oakes Ames reorganized manory. These gentlemen hold a conference this morning, and determined to fight to the end what they call an infamous conspiracy. Judge Kelley declares the last Ames statement as to himself, infamously false. Mr. Garfield pronounces it as regards himself, a deliberate malicious tissue of falsehoods. Mr. Colfax cannot comprehend the motives which inspire sworn statements that he considers infamously false.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Hon. C. T. Hulburd, Superintendent of the New-York Post-office, was before the Committee on Appropriations today, in support of the proposition to put another story on the new Post-office building. Plans of the building as it will stand when raised another story were contrasted with the present plans, and a strong impression was thereby made upon the Committee. It is believed they will agree to report favorably upon the project. The additional story will cost about $750,000.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

The Wilson Committee today examined Oliver Ames upon various matters connected with his administration of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, as President and otherwise. Mr. Ames gave a clear account of all the business transactions of which he was cognizant, but there was nothing new or startling developed. Horace F. Clark, President, and John Duff, Vice-President, of the Union Pacific Railroad, have been summoned as witnesses before this Committee.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano and Mrs. Delano returned from their trip to Cuba this morning. They have both received great physical benefit from the trip, and the Secretary appears fully recovered. He will to-morrow lay before the President and Secretary of State the result of his observations in the island. This will doubtless relate more to our commercial relations with Cuba than to its political situation. Mr. and Mrs. Delano held their first evening reception to-night, and notwithstanding exceedingly unpleasant weather, their house was filled with their friends.

Mrs. Corkhill, wife of Col. Geo. B. Corkhill, of Iowa, and daughter of Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, died in this city, at the Ebbitt House, yesterday. Mrs. Corkhill arrived in this city with her husband some weeks ago, an invalid, but had lately improved very materially, so that her death was sudden and unexpected. She was a very highly esteemed lady.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations: Indian Agents—B. H. Miles, for the Kickapoo Agency, Kansas; J. M. Haworth, for the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian Territory; J. D. Miles, for the Upper Arkansas Agency, Indian Territory; V. H. Newlin, Pottawottomie Agency, Kansas.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee today considered Gen. Butler's bill to distribute the Geneva award, and agreed upon the principal features thereof. The bill will be reported to the House now by Gen. Butler, who will ask that it be recommitted to the Committee to be perfected.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President today signed the following acts of Congress: An act authorizing the First National Bank of Newnan, Ga., to change its name and location; an act authorizing the removal of restrictions upon the alienation of the Miami Indian lands in the State of Kansas; an act regulating the compensation of the members and officers of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the sessions of said assemblies; an act providing for the payment of loyal citizens of Loudon County, Virginia, therein named, for their property taken by the military authorities of the United States.

ST. MARY'S CANAL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today voted to report a bill providing for a transfer of the title to the St. Mary's Falls Canal from the State of Michigan to the United States, as soon as the tolls of the said canal shall have reimbursed the State for its expenditures thereon. It is understood to be the purpose of the Government to enlarge and otherwise improve this canal after acquiring possession.

STEAM TO VENEZUELA.

The Senate Committee on Commerce gave a special hearing today to the parties interested in the United States and Venezuela Mail Steamship Company bill, providing for a subsidy of $200,000 per year. Samuel H. Randall, of New-York, attorney for the Company, addressed the Committee, furnishing statistics in reference to our commerce with Venezuela and the adjoining Republics. The bill seems to meet with general favor among members of both Houses of Congress, and very likely will pass at this session.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House today was visited by a large number of persons, many of whom had interviews with the President. Among the distinguished callers was Secretary Delano, who has just reached Washington from his trip to Cuba, and who called to pay his respects to the President. Mr. Delano was congratulated by many friends upon his return, and on the apparent improved condition of his health. Among other visitors who had interviews with the President were the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and the Treasury; Senators Sherman, Wilson, Boreman, and several members of the House of Representatives. Ex-Gov. Pinchback, accompanied by Attorney-General Williams, also had an interview with the President. The visit was formal, and of no significance beyond that of courtesy to the Executive.

Compelled to Pay His Daughter's Dowry.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 23.—A suit has just been tried before the Supreme Judicial Court of New-Hampshire, in which Dr. Edward Sharp, of Philadelphia, was plaintiff, and Reuben B. Hall, of Nashua, defendant. The doctor was married to Miss Hall at Philadelphia, in September, 1870, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the parents of the bride, were present at the ceremony, which took place at the residence of Mr. Washington Bladin, of Philadelphia. About an hour before the marriage, Mr. Hall, the father of the bride, signed a bond agreeing to pay his daughter, during her life, $1,200 annually, or the interest on $20,000. Mr. Hall, after the marriage, refused to fulfill the conditions of the bond, and this suit was brought to compel him to do so. The defendant claimed that the bond was obtained by fraud. He testified that on the morning of the marriage the daughter told him that Dr. Sharp would not marry her if a marriage gift of $20,000 was not made to her, and that she would consequently be ruined, as she was in a delicate situation by him. It turned out there was no pregnancy, and the defendant claimed that there was a conspiracy on the part of his daughter and Dr. Sharp to rob him of a large sum of money. Mrs. Hall corroborated her husband's testimony.

Mrs. Sharp, the bride, denied the statements of her father, and testified that he voluntarily signed the bond. Mr. Bladin, who drew the bond, testified to the same effect. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

The New-Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The annual commencement of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of Masons, which has been in session for the last two days, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. E. Pine, M. W. G. M.; W. A. Pembroke, R. W. D. G.; James V. Bentley, R. W. S. G. W.; John W. Newlin, R. W. S. G. W.; Charles Bechtel, R. W. G. T.; Joseph H. Hough, R. W. G. S.; D. W. Rutan, R. W. D. G. S.; Rev. Henry Veshiage, G. C.; J. A. Hedden, S. G. D.; J. L. DeLacour, J. G. D.; J. B. Edwards, G. M.; C. A. Parsons and R. A. Terhune, G. Stewards; Joseph Wilson, G. S. B.; C. T. Buckley, G. P.; R. Barbur, Visitor to the German Lodges; Amos Howell, Grand Tyler.

ALBANY.

Special Legislation Discussed in the Right Direction—Underground and Cross-Town Railways.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1873.

A better feeling prevails in reference to the action of the Assembly in regard to admissions to the floor. The privilege has been so guarded by the amendments to the rule that the seats can be kept entirely free of strangers, and the members protected from annoyance during the session. In addition to the action of the Assembly itself, Speaker Cornell has taken the further precaution of requiring a written request from the member desiring a pass for a stranger, and this course will very greatly check the demand for the passes. Although the House declined to totally exclude outsiders, it took such action as protects it far more during its sessions from outside influence than any of its predecessors were, and the fact that such gentlemen as Mr. Rose and Mr. Prince persisted in voting against exclusion on the second day is taken as conclusive that the great body of those voting in the way had no intention of facilitating the operations of the lobbyists.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

This morning the Assembly got fairly to work and got through a large amount of business, being twice in Committee of the Whole, and considering several bills of an unimportant character, which were subsequently reported to the House and passed. The bill authorizing the Supervisors of Dutchess County to levy the three and a half mills tax was opposed by Mr. Prince, of Queens, on the ground that it was special legislation in a case where general laws cover the subject. The Constitutional Commission were considering how such legislation might be avoided. The evils in our State legislation were attributable more to the mass of work of this kind accumulated at each session than to any intention to do wrong. He continued: "We are told that other counties desire precisely similar provisions. There need be no delay exceeding twenty-four hours in having a proper general act brought into the House. There is no such imminent need in the County of Dutchess over other counties that they should have this special provision rushed through today. This is really the entering wedge for this session for this evil of special legislation. I trust that the members of the House will view it in this light, and not consent, because this single bill is unobjectionable or because they desire to accommodate the gentleman from Dutchess, to place themselves on record so early in the session in favor of special laws where the subject can be covered by general enactment."

Mr. Carpenter, who introduced the bill, replied that he was equally in favor of reform with Mr. Prince, but he urged the passage of the bill as a matter of pressing importance; and upon his making an appeal, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

At a subsequent period of the session Mr. Phillips, of Courtland, introduced a general bill upon the subject, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is understood it will be reported back to-morrow, and an effort made to substitute it for the special bill, and thus set a precedent of preferring general to special legislation whenever practicable. In the Senate the same subject came up during the session of today, and there was a rather lively debate, especially in relation to bonding towns and villages. A bill to authorize the village of Jamestown, in Cattaraugus County, to borrow money and subscribe to the capital stock of manufacturing corporations was up, and the Senate went into committee on it. Senator Tiemann moved to strike out the enacting clause, and in the debate which followed, Mr. Allen, who had charge of the bill, stood alone. Tiemann, Lewis, Madden, Benedict, and others, opposed the bill utterly, on the general principle that legislation of this character had already gone too far in relation to railroads, while the compulsory bonding of villages to manufacturing corporations was something unheard of before. Mr. Allen said that there was no division of sentiment on the matter in the village itself, and the inhabitants had the right to vote whether they would take stock or not. But to this it was objected that, while it was very possible a majority of voters could be found to vote to bond, it might happen that not one-half of those voters paid a shilling in taxes, while they would compel a tax-paying minority to spend money for objects to which they were entirely opposed. The debate was significant as showing the temper of the Senate on this question of special legislation. In the end, Mr. Allen, to save the bill, asked that it be recommitted, and barely had his request granted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In both Houses, a large number of bills were introduced, but in the Assembly, especially, every member seemed prepared to amend some existing law or make an entirely new one. The Brooklyn delegation came forward with no less than six bills to reform abuses in that city, and to make changes which it was assumed would have that effect. In addition to these, there were twenty-two bills of some importance introduced in the Assembly, most of which were of a general nature. The resolutions were also of more interest than usual, and principal among them was one offered by Mr. Babcock, of Niagara, in reference to the report of Miller, ex-Superintendent of Insurance, which caused something of a stir in the Chamber, all the members listening intently while it was being read. The question of "all work and no play" came up on a resolution to adjourn to-morrow until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, when Mr. Alberger rose and opposed the resolution, saying that by these long adjournments the Legislature is only in session about ten hours per week; that the work is getting in arrears, and unless the practice of adjourning over two days of every week is stopped, the session will be prolonged, and in this respect the Legislature be no improvement upon its predecessors. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulting, after considerable squabbling as to the correct count, in the passage of the resolution by 55 to 52. The temper of the House on the subject appeared to be about the same as in former years, so far as this week was concerned, but it was evident that it will not be possible hereafter to carry an adjournment for a longer period than from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning.

THE SEWARD MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Senate resolution to meet in joint convention with the Assembly on to-morrow, at noon, to pay respect to the memory of the late William H. Seward by the reading of resolutions to be prepared by committees of the two Houses, was called up in the Assembly, and Mr. Pierson moved to amend by substituting Wednesday next for to-morrow, as the time of the service. Having explained that he made the amendment, at the suggestion of Senator Perry, it was carried, and the resolution adopted.

STOPPING A LEAK.

The Committee on Finance, through Mr. D. P. Wood, its chairman, submitted a written report on the Assembly bill to provide for the payment of the officers of the last Assembly for duties performed at the beginning of the present session. This bill is similar in all respects to the bill which has been passed every session for the past few years for the same purpose. It has become the custom, so Mr. Wood stated, for the officers of the prior Legislature, to rush up in a body to the new one, and commence work on the chance of getting appointed. If they don't, a bill similar to the present is passed, to pay them for mileage. The Committee, in their report, say they report adversely on the bill for the following reasons: The bill provides that such amounts as shall be found to be due shall be paid to the officers of the last Assembly for their services during the present session, whereas the act of 1858 expressly states that no officer shall be paid under these circumstances but the Clerk who calls the new Legislature together, and he shall be paid $50 in lieu of mileage and all other expenses. Thus, if this new law were to be passed, it must remain a dead letter, since no officer of the last Legislature, except the one specified, can by any possibility have any sum due to him for services.

THE UNDER-GROUND RAILROAD AGAIN.

Senator Tiemann gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the transmission of letters and transportation of passengers. This is the Beach Pneumatic Road scheme, with some trifling amendments. A bill to charter this Company was introduced last session. Another railroad bill, the revival of a former one in an amended form, was offered by Senator Murphy, who, in doing so, stated that it did not receive his indorsement. The bill is the well-known Under-ground Railroad act, to incorporate a company for the construction of a railroad under Broadway. The variations from the bill as formerly presented here are numerous. Origen Vandenbergh is named as the chief corporator, and eight associates are to be designated by the Governor. The Company, in carrying out its objects, is not to interfere with the rights of the Beach Pneumatic Company, the Vanderbilt Transit Railroad, or the New-York Central Under-ground Railroad. The bill has gone to the Committee on Railroads, and when it reappears it may be time to say something more about it. "Cross-town" Carey was observed hovering about the Senate lobby this morning. He has not honored the place with his presence for a week past, and probably comes now to inquire after that cross-town Twenty-third-street Railroad scheme, among the corporators of which the names of Judge Shandley, Robert Murray, and Thomas Kivlin appear.

DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM CASSIDY.

The death of Hon. William Cassidy, a member of the Consututional Commission, was announced this morning by the President, Hon. R. H. Pruyn, who, together with Messrs. Van Buren, Brooks, Davis, and Robinson, briefly spoke of the life and services of the deceased; and then, in token of respect to his memory, the Commission adjourned.

Captain of Port, Harbor-Masters, and Port-Wardens of New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Dix today sent in to the Senate the nominations for Captain of the Port, Harbor-Masters, and Port-Wardens of New-York, out the Senate had adjourned when the Secretary reached the Chamber, and the Secretary was obliged to return with the list. It is understood that among the names sent in by the Governor was that of Capt. E. B. Seaman, of Richmond County, as Captain of the Port, and as Harbor-Masters, Jimmy Thompson, of New-York; Mr. Curtis, of Ulster County; Capt. Tyler, of Oswego; Mr. Nash, of Ontario; Capt. Dumont, of Albany; Capt. Duncan, of New-York, and Capt. Johnson, of New-York. Among the appointments of Port-Wardens will be found the names of Wm. H. Leaycraft, of Brooklyn; George C. Burdett, of New-York; Horatio S. Brown, of Montgomery County; Capt. James, of Buffalo; Henry L. Robinson, of New-York, a brother of the Lieutenant-Governor, and Capt. Johnson, of New-York. As a whole, the appointments are creditable, and carry out the idea advanced by the Governor in his message, of securing capable and honest persons for these important positions. The nominations will be sent in to the Senate in the morning, and will, doubtless, be at once confirmed.

OBITUARY.

Hon. William Cassidy, Journalist.

The death of Mr. Cassidy, editor of the *Argus*, took place in Albany, N. Y., at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, after a short illness. Mr. Cassidy, who was of Irish parentage, was born in Albany, was educated at Union College, Schenectady, and afterward studied law in the offices of McKown & Van Buren; but he soon turned his attention to politics and journalism, and in 1840 started a campaign paper called the *Plain Dealer*. This sheet expired after fulfilling its purpose. In 1843, it being known that the *Atlas*, then conducted by Mr. French, was about to be discontinued, at the earnest request of such men as Gen. Dix and Silas Wright, Mr. Van Dyck, afterward United States Assistant Treasurer in New-York, became proprietor of the paper, and Mr. Cassidy accepted the position of managing editor. The paper became the organ of the Radical or Barnburner wing of the Democratic Party. During the great free-soil campaign of 1848 the *Atlas* supported Van Buren and Adams with great vigor and ability; but the feud between the two sections of the Democratic Party being ended, a junction was proposed between the *Atlas* and *Argus*, and the two, as a single paper, were placed under the editorial charge of Mr. Cassidy. It is as the editor of the *Argus*, a position he filled with ability for more than twenty years, that the deceased is best known to the public. At the time of his death he was a member of the Constitutional Commission.

The disease of which Mr. Cassidy died was inflammation and partial paralysis of the bowels. He was confined to his bed only since Saturday last. On Wednesday it became evident that he was in a dangerous condition. Dr. Thomas Hun and son and Dr. Swinburne held a consultation at 4 P. M., and did not conceal their fears. At 10 o'clock that evening another consultation was held, and his condition was thought to be better, so that some of his friends hoped for his recovery. He, himself, anticipated death, and freely spoke of it. The funeral will take place from his late residence at 11 o'clock on Saturday, and at the Cathedral at 11½. The flags on all public and some private buildings are at half-mast, and a general gloom prevails throughout the city.

The Albany *Argus* this morning contains the following article, giving the cause of Mr. Cassidy's death: "About two years ago symptoms were developed of trouble in the kidneys, and at times he had apprehensions as to what might grow out of it. Last Monday there was most unmistakable evidence of a suppression of the urinary secretions. This condition of the system continued until Wednesday, when many grave apprehensions were entertained concerning him. He grew weak and faint, and for a time his condition was alarming. During the evening he rallied and a reaction set in, the vital organs resuming their functions. At 10 o'clock his physicians found him much improved, and he rested to a great extent exchanged for hope. His body became warm, his pulse improved, and a general improvement was observable. During all this time his mind was entirely unclouded, and his nervous system unaffected. At 12½ o'clock he had continued to improve. His voice was strong, and he conversed with those about him even with cheerfulness. He inquired about matters in which he felt an interest, and exhibited new strength. He rested quietly until toward 4 o'clock, when he showed signs of uneasiness and weakness. At this those about his bedside felt alarmed, but, before their fears could be manifested in attempts to afford relief, he had passed away, his attendants not even knowing the precise moment of his death. The cause of this sudden and unexpected change is believed by his physicians to have been the formation of a clot in the heart, or embolism, to use a term now becoming familiar with the public, thus causing immediate death. He was attended by Dr. Thomas Hun, and Dr. Swinburne and Dr. Edward Hun were consulting physicians."

Arrest of Incendiaries in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—During the past year there were some twelve incendiary fires in this city, and there was no trace of the fire-bug. A short time ago the gang were detected, one being the son of a prominent business man. The ringleader, Charles Bromham, was arrested through the help of one of the gang just as he was setting fire to a building, and today was found guilty in the Supreme Court. There was great interest manifested in this city pending the trial.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

An Emigrant Ship Sunk by a Steamer—332 Lives Lost—The Steamer Offers no Assistance.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A report of a terrible marine disaster last night in the English Channel has just been received in London. The emigrant ship Northfleet, which sailed from here several days ago for Australia with 412 passengers, exclusive of her crew, collided at midnight, two miles off Dungeness, with an unknown foreign steam-ship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only eighty-five persons are known to have been saved, and it is believed every other person who was on board perished. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate.

When the collision took place, a panic occurred on board the emigrant vessel. The passengers, who were asleep, rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort, to enforce obedience to his command, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people, and one of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain, more of them would have been saved.

THE STEAMER.

Additional particulars of the disaster off Dungeness Light-house have been received. The Northfleet was lying at anchor at the time the collision occurred. Her cargo consisted of railway iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the Captain of the ill-fated vessel. The name of the steamer which ran into the ship has not yet been ascertained, but she is believed to have been a Spanish vessel bound from Antwerp.

The Board of Trade of this city has offered a reward of £100 for her discovery.

Later.—The steamer which ran down and sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet off Dungeness, is believed to be a Portuguese craft. Her name cannot be ascertained until she arrives in port.

The Government has ordered a preliminary inquiry into the disaster to the Northfleet. The investigation will begin to-morrow at Dover.

Twelve More of the Passengers Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Twelve other persons have been saved from the emigrant ship Northfleet, which makes ninety-seven lives known to have been saved. The Lloyds have telegraphed to their agents at all southern stations to stop, if possible, the steamer which ran the Northfleet down.

Heartless Conduct of the Captain of the Steamer Denounced.

LONDON, Jan. 24—6 A. M.—The journals express indignation in the strongest terms at the heartless conduct of the Captain of the unknown steamer which sunk the Northfleet.

The Government has offered a reward for the discovery of her name.

Sixty survivors of the ill-fated emigrant-ship have arrived in London.

THE NEW LOAN.

Reported Decision to Divide the Loan Between Two Syndicates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—It is reported to-night that the Secretary of the Treasury today decided to divide the negotiation of the remaining three hundred millions of five per cents equally between the two syndicates, giving one hundred and fifty millions to each. The report needs to be confirmed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—There was a very long conference at the Treasury Department, this afternoon, between the Secretary and the representatives of the prominent banking firms who have made proposals to fund the new loan. After a long conversation, and a thorough understanding between the gentlemen representing the firms below mentioned, an agreement was made, of which the following is an authentic statement, and comes direct from the Treasury, viz.:

The parties to the two proposals, which have been pending before the Secretary of the Treasury, having united, the Secretary has this afternoon completed a contract for the negotiation of the remaining $300,000,000 five per cent. funded loan with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves, and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., Messrs. G. S. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves.

It is learned that the first intention of the Secretary was to announce $100,000,000, but, after further consideration, it was decided to place the whole amount, $300,000,000, and the parties representing the firms already mentioned as having been in consultation with the Treasury upon this great national matter, combined and agreed to take between them the entire amount.

The agreement between the Government and the syndicate is substantially the same as that which attended the old syndicate, though the particulars could not be officially ascertained. It is understood that a few slight modifications have only been made, and they are in favor of the Treasury Department. The business of the syndicate will be commenced as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made for that purpose.

UNION PACIFIC.

Examination of Mr. Oliver Ames Before the Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Wilson Investigating Committee met at 1 o'clock. Oliver Ames was sworn. Witness has been connected with the Union Pacific Railroad; was a stockholder late in 1865; afterward a director, and was made President in 1866; was now a stockholder and director; was connected with the Credit Mobilier, and had knowledge of the contract with Oakes Ames; no work was done on the road under that contract until after its assignment to a Board of Trustees, of which witness was one; was the President of the road when he executed the contract on behalf of the Company; was President when the Davis contract was assigned to the same Board of Trustees; has the books and papers showing the proceedings of the Board of Trustees under these contracts; he had brought them here with him.

The Chairman—Will you show what it cost the trustees to build that portion of the road embraced in the Oakes Ames contract? A.—I am not familiar with the books, and would prefer to wait until the gentlemen having better knowledge of them than myself shall arrive.

The witness, however, examined the books of the Credit Mobilier with the view of answering the question, but was not able to readily furnish the information.

Witness was examined at length as to subscriptions to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. Among the subscribers in 1856 was Jas. Fisk Jr., for 5,000 shares. Fisk and associated parties also subscribed for 5,000 additional shares, but none of them were ever paid for. The witness was also interrogated relative to subscriptions authorized to be made by the Trustees of the Credit Mobilier to stock of the Union Pacific Railroad.

During the examination the witness said that Oakes Ames' contract could not have been obtained so low as it was if the completed portion of the road had not been included in the contract.

The Chairman—Did you not by virtue of the contract with Oakes Ames', which included 136 miles of road already completed, derive a large profit from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and was not the profit made the very instant the contract was assigned to the trustees? A.—It was.

Q.—Did not the Credit Mobilier, a few months after, declare a large dividend? A.—We did.

Q.—Were not all the assets out of which the Credit Mobilier made a dividend obtained from the time of the assignment until the dividends were made? A.—They were.

Q.—Was not a large portion of the dividend derived from the extension of the contract over that part of the road already built and accepted by the Government? A.—It probably was.

Q.—What did the 136 miles of completed road, included in the Oakes Ames contract, cost? A.—I do not know.

Q.—By Mr. Swann—Did you represent to the Government parties in authority that the portion of the road referred to was a finished road and fully equipped, and did you not receive your bonds accordingly in conformity with the law? A.—The Government Commissioners inspected every twenty miles of the road, and reported its completion to the Government. The road was equipped for running purposes, but not to the extent of accommodating travel. The Government accepted the road as finished and the bonds were paid.

Q.—Do you know how much money was spent for engine-houses, engines, &c., after the road was accepted? A.—A good many hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Hoar—Did the contract with Oakes Ames bind him to do the portion of the road already accepted anything more than to take an additional sum of money in payment for it? A.—The contract bound Oakes Ames to furnish a certain number of engines and cars, which he did.

Mr. Shellabarger—Was not all the machinery and rolling stock, at the rate of $7,500 a mile, included in the Oakes Ames contract already included in the preceding contract? A.—I think the required amount of rolling stock had not been put on the road at the time of concluding the Oakes Ames contract.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Surgeon D. Kennedy, from the Richmond, is placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon B. F. Gibbs, from duty at New-Orleans, is ordered to the Richmond, at Key West.

The Susquehanna River is slowly falling. The ice-gorge at Port Deposit, Md., remains stationary.

Both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening.

The steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool, for New-York, put into Halifax for coal yesterday.

There were three incendiary fires in Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday and last evening. The loss has been small.

The St. Louis Board of Trade yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against the repeal of the Bankrupt law by Congress.

Company K, First Cavalry, marched from Reno, yesterday morning, en route from Camp Halleck, for the scene of the Modoc war.

The Arkansas House, yesterday, by a strict party vote, passed the Senate memorial to Congress for the passage of a Civil Rights bill.

The horse disease is spreading throughout Utah Territory. The principal stage lines have suspended and the livery stables are closed.

Gov. Oglesby resigned his office as Governor of Illinois yesterday, and Lieut.-Gov. Beveridge was sworn into office as his successor.

The bill granting a charter to the Bath, Portland, and Sea-shore Railroad Company passed the Maine Senate, yesterday, by a unanimous vote.

Prof. Tyndall delivered his last lecture in America in New-Haven, Conn., last night, to a crowded house, although the night was very stormy.

The Cayuga Lake Bending works were burned last night. The lumber-yards adjoining were saved. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Granville Kimball, a well-known wealthy citizen of Chicago, died, on Wednesday, under circumstances which lead to the belief that he committed suicide.

Owen Norton, a workman at the St. Louis Lead and Oil Works, while engaged in oiling the presses, yesterday, was caught in the machinery and his head cut off.

Gen. Burnside and Col. F. A. Bee appeared before the Senate Post-office Committee, yesterday, and argued in support of their respective Australian Steam-ship bills.

A private cable telegram from Florence, Italy, announces the death in that city, at 8 A. M. yesterday, of Oscar C. Shafter, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of California.

Samuel R. Nankearis, under sentence of death in Pottsville, Penn., for the murder of his own offspring, was released from prison on Wednesday, under a pardon granted by Gov. Geary.

By vote, yesterday, the Boston Board of Trade instructed its officers to memorialize Congress against the passage of a bill or any measure looking to the repeal of the National Bankrupt law.

The body of Miss Josephine Drew has been taken to Fisherville, N. H., where an examination will take place for the purpose of determining whether her death was caused by poison or not.

The "Gentile" President of Cache County, who was recently deposed by the Judge of the District Court of Salt Lake to serve a writ of habeas corpus, was reseated by a Mormon official, badly beaten, and driven away.

The mining interests and prospects are more than ever encouraging. The Union Pacific trains arrive on time. Arrangements have been made for an extensive display of Utah minerals at the Vienna Exhibition.

Mr. Taylor's house at Lockport, on the Susquehanna, has been carried away by the flood, and swept down the Susquehanna Canal, carrying away two bridges across the canal. The ice is ten feet high on the tow-path.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday postponed the subject of refunding the cotton tax until after Mr. Beck's bill is printed. The bill embodies the views of the subcommittee appointed to consider the subject.

The balances in the Treasury, at the close of business yesterday, were: Currency, $3,351,795; coin, $84,496,462, including $25,288,000 in coin certificates; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of coin certificates, $29,380,000.

Pay-master S. T. Brown is detached as Naval Store-keeper at Rio de Janeiro, when his successor, Passed Assistant Pay-master A. N. Bacon, who is ordered to take passage in the steamer of the 3d of April for that port reports.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been directed to forward 100 recruits to Omaha, for assignment to the Third Cavalry, also 100 to Taylor Barracks, at Louisville, for assignment to the Seventh Cavalry.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to allow nearly $3,000,000 for the continuation of the work upon the Court-house and Post-office in New-York; $2,000,000 for that of Chicago, and $1,000,000 for public buildings in St. Louis.

Henry Raphael Denis, of New-Orleans, died yesterday in that city, aged eighty-six years. He was a resident of New-Orleans for sixty-eight years, and one of the oldest members of the Bar. The Superior Court adjourned out of respect to his memory.

After the lecture in New-Haven, last evening, Prof. Tyndall was invited to meet a company of gentlemen invited by the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School, and sat down with them to a pleasant entertainment, in the parlor of the New-Haven Hotel.

The survey made by the Crawford party for the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad from San Diego to Temecula, shows that the route is more practicable than was at first supposed. The line from San Luis Rey to San Gorgiona Pass is also reported favorably on.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has settled on the days for holding elections. The State election is to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, and the city and township elections on the third Tuesday of February.

Hon. George H. Boker, United States Minister to Constantinople, has been made an honorary member of the Greek Syllagos, a literary society of Constantinople. The honor is not usually bestowed upon foreigners, unless of the highest literary distinction.

The Havana *Diario* says that nothing positive is known about the recent movements of the steamer Edgar Stewart, except her arrival at Key West. The Spanish Admiral says there are no traces along the coast of any men or arms having been landed by the Edgar Stewart.

The sleeping-car and rear coach of a passenger-train going East, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, were precipitated over an embankment ten feet high, and shattered to pieces, when near Wabash, Ind., on Tuesday night. The conductor, James Vail, and Mrs. Samuels, of Decatur, Ill., were seriously injured, and a number of other persons were bruised.

A stranger, giving his name as H. White, attempted suicide by shooting in Hudson, N. Y., yesterday morning. He claimed to be a native of Prussia, twenty-five years of age, and a weaver by trade. On his person was found a note, in German, which being translated read as follows: "I am t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of a Faithful Courtier.

MEMOIRS OF BARON STOCKMAR. By his Son, Baron E. VON STOCKMAR. Translated from the German by G. A. M. Edited by F. MAX MULLER. 2 vols. London: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. Boston and New-York: LEE & SHEPARD.

"What you have really been," an old friend once observed to Stockmar, "will soon be unknown to every one." The prediction was not at all flattering to one who had for years been the intimate friend and trusted adviser of kings and princes, and yet none appreciated the truth of the assertion more fully than he did himself. In one of his letters he wrote: "The peculiarity of my position compelled me always anxiously to efface the best things I attempted, and sometimes succeeded in accomplishing, and to conceal them as if they had been crimes. Like a thief in the night, I have often laid the seed-corn in the earth, and when the plant grew up and could be seen, I knew how to ascribe the merit to others, and was I forced to do so. * * * The growth of a plant requires air, light, warmth, &c.; and so it might seem to these different elements that, without the influence of each of them, there would have been no plant at all; and, as far as they go, they are right enough. But the first and chief merit is undoubtedly due to him who, of his own motion, and solely for the benefit of others, laid the seed-corn at the right time in the right soil." And yet he added that he should hardly feel annoyed if men and circumstances combined "to envelop in night and darkness the best of his conceptions and ideas, and the undertakings founded on them, so that not the faintest suspicion of their origin is possible." It is fortunate that now and then the life of such a man as this can be written. We learn from it whence come the brains which move the world, and that keep those whom the accident of birth has forced into stations far beyond their ability to fill, from going so far astray as to involve the affairs of nations in inextricable confusion.

The name of Baron Stockmar is probably familiar to comparatively few, even of the best-informed Americans, yet he was so intimately associated with men and events which are sure to occupy a prominent place in history, that these volumes cannot fail to be of interest to all who wish to get below the mere surface of affairs, and acquaint themselves with the motives which prompted combinations of which the world in general knows only the results. Christian Friedrich Stockmar was born at Coburg, Aug. 28, 1787. The quaint, humor, cheerfulness, and amiability which distinguished him so strongly descended to him from his parents. His mother in particular was clever and well-known to a degree, a lover of poetry, much given to moralizing on human affairs, and fond of expressing herself in proverbs. "Heaven takes care," she used to say, "that the cow's tail shall not grow too long." Her quaint wisdom, which crystallized in such expressions as these, was fully appreciated by her son, who wrote of her: "She was a clever, good woman. She had quite common sense in her little finger than Nicholas, Louis Napoleon, Schwarzenberg, and Metternich have in their united heads." The young Christian was educated as a boy at the Coburg Gymnasium, began his university career in 1805, at the age of eighteen, and studied medicine till 1810, at Wittenberg, Erlangen, and Jena. "The habits of regarding men which these studies gave him, and the facilities which his medical knowledge often threw in his way, he fully appreciated. "It was a clever stroke," he wrote, "to have originally studied medicine; without the knowledge thus acquired, without the psychological and physiological experiences which I thus obtained, my *savoir faire* would often have gone a-begging."

From 1810 to 1815 Stockmar was at Coburg, with only such interruptions as were caused by the events of the war. Part of the time he was director of the military hospital in the city named, suffering an attack of hospital typhus which nearly carried him off, and immediately after his recovery he accompanied the Saxon Ducal contingent to the Rhine as principal physician. During this campaign he became acquainted with Prince Leopold of Coburg, who took quite a fancy to him, and appointed him physician in ordinary, as soon as his marriage with Princess Charlotte was settled. In March, 1816, he repaired to London at the summons of the Prince. His position here was peculiar, and in a certain sense exceedingly difficult, but his extraordinary prudence and shrewdness stood him in good stead. "He quickly became acclimated to England," his biographer tells us, "and found it an admirable school for his development." Some of the notes which his diary furnishes during this period, are characteristic from their quaintness and terseness, especially as regards the descriptions which they give of the notable persons with whom Stockmar came in contact. The Princess Charlotte, he tells us, was handsomer than he expected, "with most peculiar manners, her hands generally folded behind her, her body always pushed forward, never standing quiet, from time to time stamping her foot, laughing a great deal and talking still more." The Queen mother, Charlotte, wife of George III., he describes as "small and crooked, with a true mulatto face." The Regent was "very stout, though of a fine figure; ate and drank a good deal at dinner. His brown scratch wig not particularly becoming." The Duke of York, "tall, with immense *embonpoint*, and not proportionately strong legs; he holds himself in such a way that one is always afraid he will tumble over backwards." Wellington is thus described: "Middle height, neither stout nor thin; erect figure, not stiff nor very lively, though more so than I expected, and yet in every movement repose. Black hair, simply cut, strongly mixed with gray; not a very high forehead, immense hawk's nose, tightly compressed lips, strong massive under jaw. He was dressed entirely in black, with the Star of the Order of the Garter and the Maria Theresa Cross. He spoke to all the officers present in an open, friendly way, though but briefly. At table he sat next the Princess, and drank moderately, and laughed at times most heartily, and whispered many things to the Princess' ear, which made her blush and laugh." And so other dignitaries equally distinguished are sketched most graphically with a few bold, vigorous strokes which set the men and scenes of the time before us with wonderful vividness.

In 1817 occurred the lamentable death of the Princess Charlotte, upon whom the hopes of the whole kingdom had come to centre. Expectations were indulged that the child whom she was known to be about to bring into the world would present the country with an heir to the throne, who would make the people bear yet a little longer with their blind, insane King, and the frivolous, indolent, unprincipled Regent. Stockmar wrote on Aug. 26: "Bets for enormous sums have long been made on the sex of the expected child, and it has been already calculated on the Stock Exchange that a Princess would only raise the funds two and one-half per cent., while a Prince would send them up six per cent. In order to obtain sure intelligence respecting the condition of the Princess as soon as possible, the ambassadors of the highest Powers have paid me, the poor doctor, the most friendly and obliging visits." The sad catastrophe which dashed their high hopes is part of history. With a foresight for which he was always thankful, Stockmar firmly refused to attend the Princess professionally—knowing, as he himself said, that the natural pride and contempt for foreigners would accord no share of honor to him if the result were favorable, and in an unfavorable issue would heap all the blame on him. The task of telling the Prince of the death of the Princess fell to Stockmar. "I did so," he writes, "in no very definite words. He thought she was not yet dead, and, on his way to her room, he sank into a chair. I knelt by him; he thought it must be a dream; he could not believe it. He sent me once more to see about her. I came back and told him it was all over. Then we went to the chamber of death. Kneeling by the bed, he kissed her cold hands, and then raising himself up, he pressed me to him and said, 'I am now quite desolate. Promise me always to stay with me.' I promised. Soon after he reminded me again, and asked me if I knew well what I had promised? I said, 'Yes; I would never leave him. As long as I saw that he confided in me; that he loved me and that I could be of use to him.'"

Soon after this sad event, Stockmar was placed in the charge of the Prince's personal affairs and of his Court as Secretary, Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Controller of the Household, functions which he continued to exercise until 1831. About the time of entering on these duties he received a patent of Saxon nobility; in 1831 was raised to the rank of Baron in Bavaria, and in 1840 the title of an Austrian Baron was bestowed on him. Journeys to France, Italy, and Germany, in company with the Prince, were made during the period. So devoted was Stockmar to him that, although he had in 1831 married his own cousin, it several times happened that he did not see his wife and child for several years at a time, and never did he average more than six months of the year at his home in Coburg. In 1829 the candidature of Leopold for the Greek throne brought the Baron into personal contact with politics on a larger scale, and when this scheme was abandoned he took a prominent part in the negotiations which resulted in the acceptance by the Prince of the Crown of Belgium. The politics of that country possess only accidental interest for American readers, and it is enough to say of Stockmar's connection with them that he was a most valuable and efficient adviser to the King—trusted equally in the Belgian and in the English Courts. How thoroughly he was confided in may be inferred from the fact that when King Leopold saw that the time had come for bringing about the marriage of his niece Victoria with his nephew, Prince Albert of Coburg, he charged Stockmar with the duty of standing by the Princess as her confidential adviser. These delicate and difficult duties he discharged with the most consummate tact, and the relations into which he was thus thrown with Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made him ever afterward the familiar and confidential friend of the royal couple.

He took Court life, his biographer tells us, very easily. "His greatest exertion in this respect," we are told, "consisted in joining the royal dinner table when the Queen dined, and even on these occasions, he being chilly from bad health, was privileged to wear trousers instead of the official 'shorts,' which were ill-suited to his thin legs. When the Queen had risen from table, and after holding a circle had set down again to tea, Stockmar would generally be seen walking straight through the drawing-room and retiring to his apartment to study his own comfort. That he should sacrifice the latter to etiquette was not expected of him, as for months together he was a guest in the house, and his exceptional position was so well recognized that these deviations from courtly usage did not give offense even in public. When the Spring came, Stockmar suddenly disappeared. He hated taking leave, and his room would some fine morning be found empty. Then letters would follow him to Coburg, complaining of his faithlessness, and the Summer generally brought requests that he would soon return."

In 1850 Stockmar entered into relations with the Prince of Prussia and his wife, and did much to bring about the union between the Princess Royal and the Prince Frederick William, a marriage which fulfilled politically his keenest wishes, and which was the last royal marriage with which he was called to occupy himself. In 1856-1857 he made his last visit to England. Returning to his home at Coburg, he made but one excursion of any note away from there, and that was in 1858, when he went to Potsdam and Berlin, to visit the young Princely couple. There he met the English royal family once more, and subsequently saw the Queen and Prince Consort together, on the occasion of the royal visit to Coburg in 1860. After this time his intercourse with his royal friends at Berlin and in England was kept up by correspondence, and on July 8, 1863, just before the close of his seventy-sixth year, he sustained a stroke of apoplexy, which put a sudden close to his long and useful career. "He was buried," his biographer writes, "in the family vault in the Coburg cemetery, at that time very simple in its ornamentation. A few years later the interior was richly decorated, according to a design by the Crown Princess of Prussia. Gray marble covers the walls and the roof. An altar, of Carara marble, supported by angels, sculptured by Prof. Hagen, stands in the background. The upper portion of this is occupied by a fresco, illustrating the story of the Good Samaritan. Underneath is the following inscription:

"To the memory of Baron CHRISTIAN FREDERICK VON STOCKMAR; born Aug. 22, 1787, died July 9, 1863. Dedicated by his friends in the reigning families of Belgium, Coburg, England, and Prussia."

Beneath is the verse from Proverbs xviii., 24:

"There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

It would be hard to find anywhere a parallel to this inscription; such a tribute from royalty to what might properly be called purely private worth.

The memoir which we have thus rapidly summarized was evidently written exclusively for Continental or English readers, and it seems to have been shaped with pardonable pride, perhaps, to indicate the influence which its subject exerted upon public affairs. In carrying out this purpose it is easy to see that many things have been exposed to public view in these pages which prominent personages now living, or the friends of those equally eminent, and not long since dead, will wish had been covered up. American readers will regret, however, that space had not somewhere been found for Baron Stockmar's reminiscences of, or passages from his correspondence with, the distinguished scholars and students with whom, we are told, he sustained the most intimate relations—such, for instance, as Humboldt, Bunsen, von Raumer, the poet Rückert, Meyerbeer, Freytag the novelist, and others who are casually mentioned. As it stands, however, the work is a worthy and most interesting record of an upright, honored and noble life.

GENERAL NOTES.

Colorado estimates that it received at least $1,000,000 from tourists in 1872.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly is lecturing in Minnesota upon what he terms "The Authorship of Shakespeare."

The Galveston *News* rejoices greatly over the immense tide of immigration now pouring into Texas from other Southern States.

Two ladies over eighty years old, who had lived together over seventy years, have just died in Philadelphia on successive days.

The new editor of a Texas paper announces that he "places his shoulder to the wheel and starts the *Democrat* under full sail."

The Utica *Herald* protests earnestly against the payment by the National Government of any claims for property necessarily destroyed in the war of the rebellion.

A citizen of Boston, now recovering from the small-pox, asserts that he has been vaccinated during his life at least a dozen times, but it "never would take."

A Southern paper, which has heard that fish is good brain-food, appeals to the hotel-keepers to bountifully supply the members of the Legislature therewith.

Rowley, Mass., has an unprofitable ghost, dressed in white, and with blood-red hands, that amuses itself shoveling snow o' nights, and shows no results in the morning.

The defeat of the ring in the late municipal election in Knoxville, Tenn., causes the *Chronicle*, of that city, to break out into huge head lines expressive of the highest gratification. And well it may.

The Boston *Traveller* reports that President Grant's civil service order will require the resignation of a cemetery commissioner, and of a milk inspector in that locality, as they now hold offices under the Federal Government.

A worthy deacon, who had just taken up a collection in a Springfield church on Sunday, tripped and fell as he was returning up the aisle, covering the floor with scrip and pennies, and himself with confusion.

Mrs. Abbie Breed, a member of the choir of the Episcopal Church, in Jamestown, was taken ill at the close of the second hymn, on Sunday evening, and as she passed into the vestibule, intending to go home, fell dead.

Jefferson County is excited by reports of a homicide in the usually quiet village of Carthago. Two teamsters, it is said, met in a narrow road, and, both refusing to turn out, quarreled until one ran a pitchfork through the other, inflicting a mortal wound.

A California blacksmith, who made a bet of $50 that he could and would eat nine dozen eggs in one hour, broke down on the eighth dozen at the end of forty-five minutes. He was taken up in an unconscious condition, and at latest advices his situation was critical.

A small boy fell out of the second-story window of his school-house in Savannah, Ga., a few days ago. He struck upon and knocked down a little knot of his playmates who were collected below, and the force of the fall being distributed among so many, no serious injuries were sustained by any of them.

The Toronto *Globe* strongly favors an international gold coinage. It says: "If Germany won't go into the arrangement, why should not the other nations, especially the Western ones, do so? France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Britain, Canada, and the United States might arrange matters; and in that case, if there were not absolute unification of the circulating medium, there would at least be harmony in a very large number of great commercial countries."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* promises remunerative rates of freight for wheat from that port to England throughout 1873 and the first four months of 1874. It says that California carries over an immense surplus of the crop of 1872, and that the recent abundant rains, and all the weather signs, indicate, almost with certainty, that the crop of 1873 will exceed that of 1872 by about twenty-five per cent.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* says that Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, on Saturday evening last, standing supported by a crutch under his left arm, poured forth for two hours and ten minutes in the Hall of the State House of Representatives when the thermometer stood at ten degrees, a volume of eloquence that met with an enthusiastic response in the heart of his audience. And it wants to know who, after this effort, could urge physical disability against his candidacy for the United States Senatorship.

Important Evidence for the Defense in the Jumel Case.

The proceedings in the Jumel suit were resumed yesterday, Mr. Hoar notifying the defense that he will offer several depositions to rebut the evidence of the defense, and to explain the existence of the two Betsey Bowens in Providence at the close of the last century.

The first witness called yesterday was Michael W. Devine, who was one of the lawyers employed in the suit opening out of the contest of Mme. Jumel's will. He testified that in February, 1866, he went to Providence seaching for Mme. Jumel's heirs, and that George Washington Bowen, the present claimant, told him that he was in no way descended from Mme. Jumel. He said that his mother died when he was very young, while Mme. Jumel did not die until 1865; that he could not recollect his mother, but that her name was Betsey Bowen. He did not like to tell his mother's name. Witness did not recollect whether, on the trial of the will case, Chase, the present defendant, testified that his wife was Mme. Jumel's illegitimate daughter. Witness, at a second interview, told Bowen that if he was related to Mme. Jumel the richer heirs would treat him liberally, but Bowen again denied all connection with Mme. Jumel.

Charles Hart testified, that, in 1870, Bowen told him, in Providence, R. I., that, from what he had been told, he thought that he might be the illegitimate son of Mme. Jumel. He had no book containing any record of his birth, but the lawyers in New-York, he said, had such a book. The name was Betsey Jumel in Saratoga, and had he had any reason to think that Bowen claimed to be her son he would have spoken to her about it.

Stephen English Surrenders Himself to the Sheriff.

Some time ago the TIMES published exclusively the announcement that Mr. Frederick S. Winston, President of an insurance company, at No. 144 Broadway, had commenced two civil suits in the Supreme Court for damages for libel against Stephen English. The proceedings were based upon publications in a paper owned and published by English, known as *The Insurance Times*. Orders of arrest for English were issued by the Supreme Court, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, bail being fixed at $20,000 in each case, $40,000 in all. For some time past the officers have been looking for Mr. English, visiting his house, at No. 1 Depau-row, his office, Bradstreet's agency, and various other places at which he was known to have called, but the fugitive escaped them.

Yesterday English walked into the office of Mr. Judson Jarvis, Order-of-arrest Clerk of the Sheriff's office, and surrendered himself. It is understood that he had been in hiding at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, since hearing of the order for his arrest, and that his counsel, Mr. Sewell, advised him to surrender himself. The prisoner had not obtained bail up to the closing of the Sheriff's office, yesterday afternoon, and was given into the custody of a Deputy Sheriff for the night. A strange reticence regarding the facts in the case was noticeable at the Sheriff's office.

Arrest of Silk Thieves.

The silk factory of Hilton & Langdon, at West Hoboken, has for some time past been systematically robbed of silk goods, the proprietors being unable to find any clue to the thieves. The matter was given into the hands of Constable Crawford and Detective Batt, who yesterday traced the thefts to a woman named Emma Hines and two men, respectively named Charles Turpin and —— Bourman, who are employed in the factory. In the house of Mrs. Hines, who has two daughters also employed in the place, was found a large package of silk covers, a number of bobbins, and several large packages of remnants of various colors. In the houses of Turpin and Bourman several packages were found. The firm estimate their total losses at nearly $10,000. The prisoners were taken before Justice Cutler, who committed them for trial.

TWEED'S TRIAL.

Continuance of the Proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—The Garvey Brothers' Testimony.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis. The examination of Andrew J. Garvey, which has lasted four days, was brought to a close, and his brother John was put upon the stand, to corroborate several of the principal features of his testimony. John H. Keyser was then called, but he did not put in an appearance, and the Court adjourned earlier than usual. Mr. Graham was absent during the day, but otherwise the case on each side was conducted by the same counsel.

Andrew J. Garvey was again placed on the stand, and his redirect examination by Mr. Peckham resumed.

Q.—Was your departure from this City voluntary, or were measures taken to compel you to leave?

Mr. Fullerton—I object, for the evidence has already shown that the witness had sufficient reasons to make his departure desirable.

Mr. Peckham—We offer to show that a person came to Mr. Garvey, assuming to come from Mr. Tweed, and urged him to go away, and that, after he went, Mr. Tweed personally took measures to keep him away.

Mr. Fullerton said that the evidence was that Mr. Tweed refused to see the witness before he left, and, if he was anxious for his departure, he would show it in some way. If, after he went to Europe, Mr. Tweed took steps to keep him away, it did not follow he took measures to send him away, or had anything to do with his going.

The question was permitted, and the witness said: On Monday Walter Roche called for me at my house, and we went to his house together. His wife shut the door on us, and left us alone very mysteriously.

Objected to.

Q.—Were you urged to go by persons, and did you go in consequence? A.—I was, Sir; and I was threatened——

The Court—How threatened?

Witness—I was threatened with assassination [a laugh.] I was told I would come to grief if I did not go away.

Q.—What relations had Walter Roche to Tweed?

The question was objected to and excluded.

Witness—Out of the thirty-seven bills on which I have been examined, about twenty-five per cent. of each was just. The suit which I brought against the City was instituted at the suggestion of Mayor Hall. The first bill for work done on the new Court-house, and the only one which I verified, was, in my opinion, a just and honest bill. In reference to this $60,000, so frequently spoken of during my examination, Mr. Woodward called upon me and requested me to give him a receipt for it. I called upon Mr. Tweed, at his office in Duane-street, and he said, "I thought Woodward had fixed all this." He then took a piece of paper out of a drawer, laid it on the table, and said, "Sign that." I signed my name on the blank paper, and Mr. Tweed took it back. I never received a dollar of that check.

To Mr. Fullerton—In regard to this matter of $60,000, I made up first a rough draft, to approximate to the amount; then I found it was too high, and made out a second bill, saying "Call it $60,000." I kept a sort of memoranda of the work done; some of the items were taken from memoranda, some I got from my brother, and the remainder were from my own personal knowledge and recollection.

Q.—The bill was ori inally $69,000; how did you reduce it to $60,000? A.—I modified the items.

Q.—On what principle did you change $5,000 for one item on the larger bill to $5,000 on the bill for $60,000? A.—I modified the bill; some items I reduced.

Q.—And some you increased? A.—I wanted to get $60,000; I wrote the words, "Say $60,000," at the bottom of my bill.

Q.—Why did you not make up the bill for $60,000 exactly, if that was what you wanted? A.—I did not think it would look business like. [Great laughter.]

Q.—You have been writing over the pencil marks and preparing this paper for evidence? A.—I have.

Q.—What was your object in writing on this paper a copy of receipt? A.—I had no object.

Q.—When was the word "say" written before the $60,000? A.—Since I came back from Europe.

Q.—Had you an idea that the papers might be used for some such purpose as that? A.—Well, I might.

Q.—What was your object in writing a memorandum in your copy of the bill, "I think the items were not given in receipt to Tweed?" A.—I could not say that I had any object.

Q.—Now, Mr. Garvey, you appear to be in very good condition; have you any recollection of tearing something off the bottom of this bill? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You see the edge; you see the two papers are of unequal length? A.—It might be a piece of waste paper I took up.

Q.—If we should now produce a check for $60,000, indorsed by you, would you still say you never got the money; would it make any difference in your testimony? A.—Not a bit.

Q.—And you still say you left that check in that room after you, and did not get the money? A.—I do.

The Court—I should not wonder if this totaled up more.

Witness—It may be more.

Mr. Fullerton—I should not wonder if it did. On the subject of figures, I should not like to dispute with Mr. Garvey.

Counsel offered to enter into evidence as to Garvey indorsing the names of Donnarumma and Cashman on warrants in order to procure payment, making these parties payees.

The Court—I cannot permit that.

Mr. Fullerton said he would show that it was forgery by our law and the decisions of the Courts.

Q.—You have stated that you were advised to go away to Europe. Now, hadn't you put fictitious names on warrants? A.—I had.

Q.—And procured payment on them? A.—I had.

Q.—Now, didn't you know that it was forgery? The Court excluded this testimony.

John Garvey, brother of Andrew, was called and sworn in reference to his taking the package of money to Mr. Tweed, in Albany. He said: I got the package from my brother and Mr. Ingersoll in the Supervisors' Chamber; it was a large official envelope. They told me to take the package, to go by the first train to Albany, to Lee's house, and to put it in the hands of Mr. Tweed. While I was in the smoking-car, a person who represented himself as a messenger from the Street Commissioner came up to me and said: "You are going to Mr. Tweed; take these to him and be very careful of them," at the same time handing me three more packages. Mr. Tweed and John J. Bradley were there.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I leaned over and spoke to the Boss in a quiet whisper; [laughter;] I said I have a package from "Andy" and Ingersoll, and three from the Street Commissioner; he took them, and next morning told me the contents were all right, and then I wrote a telegram to "Andy."

Q.—State any conversation you had with Mr. Tweed in the Fall of 1871, while your brother was in Europe, about a Mr. Sampson, a detective, going to Europe. A.—I'll tell you as near as I can, what was said; it appears Sampson wasn't gone after "Andy," but after some banker, I believe; Mr. Tweed said "Andy" and Sampson must not meet; that I must send "Andy" word; I said it was too bad "Andy" was away, and all the rest—I believe I said Jimmy, and Keyser, and the rest—at large; he said something about sticking and fighting, and that it was better for "Andy" to be away, and Woodward was the only man he now dreaded.

Q.—Do you remember having any conversation with Mr. Tweed in the Fall of 1871 with reference to $20,000 for work done on his private residence in Greenwich? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Tweed said he paid for all his Greenwich work, and handed me a check for $60,000 which he represented my brother gave him; I then told him these items should not be charged to him and they should be stricken out; I put out my hand to see the check, but he refused to let me see it; I am the person referred to in connexion with Mr. Connolly's bills; I received from Mrs. Connolly about $15,000 or $16,000 and returned checks for $37,000; the checks now handed me are the ones I received; there was $2,000 interest on the bills; for this work there was $70,000 paid to my brother through Mr. Watson; I remember the time Mayor Hall was first tried; these notes now presented to me were letters I received from Mr. William M. Tweed; these envelopes are the ones that contained the letters. [Four letters written by Tweed to the witness requesting an interview and stating the result would not be of an unpleasant character, were read.]

Q.—Did you go to see Mr. Tweed in reply to these notes? A.—I think I did go to his office in Duane-street.

Q.—What was that interview—do you remember it? A.—Yes, Sir, I do, but there was only a portion that had any relation to this case.

Q.—What was that? A.—He asked me when I heard from Andrew, and I said I was in constant communication with him.

The remainder of the conversation was immaterial.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—When your brother went away, he conveyed his property to you? A.—He did.

Q.—Was not that conveyance to you for the purpose of defrauding the City and County of New-York? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was it for? A.—To give it to his wife; I suppose it belonged to her as his wife; I got $10 by the transaction.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the only purpose of that transaction was to give you $10? A.—Yes, Sir. At that time I saw in the newspapers that my brother was largely indebted to the City; I did not know anything about it; I believe nothing except what I know to be a fact.

Q.—While your brother was absent, had you taken any steps to secure his return to this City? A.—I had an interview with Mr. O'Conor; I don't think I had a conversation with any one else on the subject. I informed my brother by letter of the result of that interview, but it was not in consequence of that letter that he returned. I wrote to my brother numerous letters, and received many in reply. I have not those letters now, and don't think I preserved them. I am positive I had no interview with any one representing the State except Mr. O'Conor. Since my brother's return I have seen Mr. Peckham frequently, but not previously. I spoke to Mr. Peckham on the subject of this trial. He asked me many questions, but did not tell me what I was to swear to. I spoke to him last evening about these matters. I remember a suit for a specific performance in which Mr. Myers was interested.

Q.—Do you know that a Mr. Harnett was a witness in that suit? Objected to.

Q.—Were you a witness at Saratoga on the trial of the impeachment of Judge Barnard? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you then swear that in the absence of your brother you did not write to him stating any communications you had with the City authorities in reference to his return? A.—I did; I made a distinction between that and the State authorities; the package I took from the Court-house to our house, Tweed, in Albany, was open; I saw bank notes in it; in Albany Mr. Bradley went with me from the Capitol to the Delevan House; in my conversation with Mr. Tweed, at the office of the Board of Public Works, there was no one present; it was about the end of October or the first of November, a short time before the election; Mr. Tweed commenced the conversation.

Q.—Can you tell this jury one word Mr. Tweed spoke at that interview? A.—I know he mentioned the name of Woodward, and also that it was better for Andy to be away. He also spoke of Jimmy Dunn; I cannot swear point blank to any man's phrases.

Q.—Can you mention any one word spoken by Mr. Tweed on that occasion except those you have mentioned? A.—No, Sir; but I can give you the substance of our conversation.

Q.—Do you remember anything you said yourself? A.—Yes; I said, "Are you afraid of Woodward?" I used a great many others, but the exact language I can't remember. I am pretty positive I said "I wish it was all settled and Andy was back." That is all I can remember particularly.

Q.—Did you bring a suit against Mr. Tweed in your brother's absence? A.—No, Sir; there was a demand made, but I don't remember it was made in the form of a suit; it was made by my brother's lawyers, who received instructions to collect the debt. The settlement of that suit I have not seen Mr. Tweed to speak to him.

Q.—Were you at Saratoga asked the question, "Did he (Andy) make any conveyance of property about that time to his wife, to your knowledge?" A.—I think I was.

Q.—Did you answer "Not to my knowledge?" A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Were not these questions put to you, and did you not answer as I have stated? A.—I think they were, but not in that sense; allow me to explain; I also said that I had not any communication with the City authorities and the Committee of Citizens connected with the Bureau of Municipal Correction, in reference to the charges against Andy; I made an assignment of mortgages to my brother's wife, worth $120,000, for a consideration of $1.

To Mr. Tremain—I did not know that Mr. O'Conor was connected with the Bureau of Municipal Correction, and had no conversation with him in regard to the asserted claims; I went to see Mr. O'Conor as a private citizen; as my conversation with Tweed at the office of the Board of Public Works, when I asked him if he was afraid of Woodward, to the best of my belief he answered, "Yes; I wish he was dead." [Laughter.]

Mr. Field offered to show that Mr. O'Conor was the recognized representative of the State in these proceedings, and not an ordinary citizen, but the Court overruled it as irrelevant.

Andrew J. Garvey was recalled in reference to a deposit in the Broadway Bank for $119,440 50. There was a deposit of $106,000 for bonds sold by Jay Cooke and some other items.

John H. Keyser was called, but did not put in an appearance, and the Court adjourned to-day morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 24: Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—7, Aumach vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 62, Brown vs. Lead; 73, Nickerson vs. Steam-tug Thomas; 74, Same vs. Same; 75, Steam-tug U. S. Grant; 1, Rahn vs. 160 tons of coal; 8, Van Loon vs. Steam-boat Francis P. Skiddy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short causes.—725, Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Flock; 1329, Meyer vs. Louis et al.; 1795, The Bowery National Bank vs. Boppe; 1296, Wilkins vs. Heinne et al.; 1539, Trustees of Baptist Church of Cape May vs. ——; 1541, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Goodman; 1609, Cole vs. Dwengele; 1693, Baldwin vs. Cropsey; 1696, Luckenbach vs. Caulfield; 1699, Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Wilson et al.; 1703, Fribee et al. vs. Fitzsimmons et al.; 1731, Epiatinier vs. Lefferts et al.; 1677, Hall vs. Madden; 735, Townsend vs. Webb; 1259, Davis vs. Seaton; 1309 Gibson vs. Metcalf et al.; 1511, Linton vs. Bacon; 1605, Wright vs. The Mayor; 1635, Capers vs. Gregory; 1655, Warner vs. Gray et al.; 1661, Woolf vs. Weil; 1771, Lee et al. vs. Gare et al.; 1779, Knapp vs. Burke; 1781, Decker vs. Sturtevant; 1785, Heiman et al. vs. Seeman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short causes.—1144, Todd vs. The National Fire Insurance Company; 1147, Bloomer vs. Mosher; 1076, Knapp vs. Roche, Va., vs. Colburn; 1592, Deake vs. Lockwood; 1596, Sackett vs. Farrington; 1704, McHaig vs. Benjamin; 1750, Vincent vs. Trenor; 1778, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Seymour; 1685, Carpenter vs. Newman; 1084, O'Connor vs. Halloran et al.; 1138¼, Gill et al. vs. Kirby; 1824, Meyer vs. Day et al.; 1646, Hanford vs. Hartseau et al.; 1675, Stresberger vs. Mowray; 186, Illingsworth vs. Richardson; 1742, Cassin vs. Booram; 1800, Clifford vs. Roegland; 1824, Livingston vs. Brodie; 1970, Hatfield et al. vs. Brock; 2006, Carpenter vs. Newman; 2034, Winchester vs. Allen; 2050, Soper vs. The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2386, The Mercantile National Bank vs. Burtes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—28, The People, &c., of the State of New-York vs. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 53, Lewis vs. Newbergee et al.; 108, Treadgar Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad Company; 176, Challis vs. Woodhull; 177, Berlen Baptist Church vs. Peterson et al.; 120, In the matter, &c., of Maxwell; 121, Springmayer vs. Steindorf; 125, Shaw vs. Seiss; 149, Fifth Avenue Hotel Company vs. ——; 150, Shaw vs. Seiger; 152, In the matter, &c., of John Finlay; 156, Finnell vs. The American Institute of New-York; 157, Godwin vs. The American Institute of New-York; 158, Arnaud vs. Whitehouse; 160, Mullen et al. vs. Whitehouse; 163, Hermann vs. Dingee; 166, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson et al.; 167, Otto vs. Otto; 169, Clapp vs. Simmons; 172, Ivins vs. Bible Society; 173, American Bible Society vs. Starr et al.; 208, Kahn vs. Brown et al.; 217, In the matter of Maria Lovell; 217¾, ——; 227, Phelan et al. vs. Governor, &c.; 230, Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company vs. Garvey; 234, Long vs. Beer; 238, Legeal vs. Schuberth; 247, 248, 254.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.; and Monell and Hilton.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Nos. 84, 183, 184, 188, 189, 191, 192, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 177, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 167.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Latham vs. Jacobs; 2025, Stiger vs. Hunter; 2236, Gregore vs. Dodge; 2095, Wolf vs. Yesky; 2211, Palmer vs. Underwood; 2049, Richardson vs. Wilson; 2122, Robinson vs. Merrifield; 2130, Van Nostrand vs. ——; 2165, Reunie vs. Connor; 1756, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Sazarac; 2088, Libby vs. Nickerson, Jr.; 2145, Leverett vs. Parsons; 2223, Alsner vs. Nussbaum; 2270, Hall vs. Tennant; 2103, Maynard vs. Boyle; 2315, Irvine vs. Milbank.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—One hour causes to be called; peremptory.—2360, Dale vs. Mutual Benefit Company; 2369, Whitehorne vs. Armour; 1782, Scooler vs. Stenbing; 2937, Rosenthal vs. Beverston; 2333, Semiken vs. Dilger; 2911, Flatau vs. Schafer; 2609, Crawford et al. vs. Keep Manufacturing Company; 1509, Andrade vs. Alger; 2471, Loyd et al., vs. Friedberg; 1775, Steinhart vs. Frank; 2489, Gluck et al. vs. Schafer; 2415, Veimester vs. Nolan; 2384, Hewitt vs. Bronson; 2119, Tallman vs. Conner; 2436, Yale and Winn, Manufacturing Company vs. ——; 2383, Hanks vs. A. Frey; 2788 (No fees,) Hanks v. Pupke; 2073, Cerf vs. Weston; 2825, Hazard vs. Donnelly; 1418, Pettengull vs. Cutter; 2272, Havens vs. Wilson; 2276, Cutter vs. Fitch; 2941, Steinbrecher vs. Mayer; 2338, The Market National Bank vs. Hubbell; 2334, Rowland vs. Ryder; 2716, Bispham vs. Keech; 2962, Mackeller vs. Reilly; 2582, Shimmel vs. The Erie Railway Company; 1948, Field vs. Van Cott; 2094, Goelet vs. Corwin; 2943, Hand vs. Morrill et al.; 2340, Sonneborn vs. Rauh; 2356, Horton vs. Steinhardt; 2,553, Schneider vs. Schloss; 2606, Longhran vs. Wood et al.; 2748, Wheeler, &c., vs. Jaffers; 2277, Johnson vs. ——, Vanderlip; 2603, Christy vs. Perkins; 3027, Powell vs. Berthelot; 2701, Babcock vs. Burroughs; 3011, Hall vs. Griffin; 2607, Bradley vs. Kindt; 2866, Ruger vs. Bischl; 3038, Maclay vs. Decker; 2322, Newton vs. Hamill; 2223, Van Schaick et al. vs. Geyer; 3043, Grundherr vs. Dorsey; 2963, Carroll et al. vs. Greer; 2232, Doscher et al. vs. Blake; 2997, Van Sherman vs. Sherman; 3042, Bonwagner vs. Metzler; 2726, Pollion vs. Hancox; 2954, Jobson vs. Drew; 2990, Frissell vs. Fearing; 3013, Fenchtwanger vs. Mosbyly; 2982, Fischer vs. The Traffaman Life Insurance Company; 2959, Lewis, Jr., vs. Lakey; 3045, The Pacific Railroad vs. Gerson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Cogswell vs. Spratt; 882, Heimstein vs. Morgan; 1182, Ross vs. Quigg; 592, Haskell vs. Hiller; 1893, Crapsey vs. Tribentshauer; 1201, Starkweather vs. Wellman; ——, Lynch vs. Darcy; 594, Libel vs. Cook; 1240, The Holmes Griggs Manufacturing Company vs. Isaacs; 1930, The East River National Bank vs. Hartwig; 1320, Kempner vs. O'Brien; 1222, Haas vs. Dorgan;

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Pacific Mail	73	100	Atlantic Mail	9
200	do	73⅛	100	do	8¾
400	do	73⅛	100	do	9
200	do	73⅛	100	do	8¾
200	do	73⅛	100	do	9
200	do	73⅛	100	do	8¾
200	do	73⅛	100	do	9
200	do	73⅛	200	do	8¾
200	do	73⅛	200	do	9
200	do	73⅛	100	do	8¾
200	do	73⅛	100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT.—Mr. B. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM.—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN, &c.—Mr. J. H. Stuckey and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA.—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Bandmann, Mr. Neil Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LOO AND LOTOS.—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Lodingwell, Miss Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BENNETT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE ON "DRESS" by Miss Lillian Edgarton.

COOPER UNION HALL.—LECTURE on the "Spectroscope" by Prof. C. A. Young.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the system of revenue, and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 34th-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

In following the somewhat tangled course of the dispute about the powers of the City Chamberlain, it is well to bear in mind the simple fact that Mr. F. A. PALMER, in his capacity of trustee of the public money, assumes to have the right to determine whether or not he should account for the accrued interest on deposits, chiefly intrusted to the bank of which he is manager and owner of one-eighth of the stock. Because the Controller, on behalf of the public, sticks to the common-sense doctrine, that principal and interest of City funds are one and the same thing, so far as the mode of accounting for them is concerned, the Chamberlain assumes, without the shadow of either law or ordinary business probity, that he is prevented from getting any interest at all. Mr. PALMER, the Chamberlain, makes a rule for Mr. PALMER, the bank manager, and then coolly assures the taxpayers that he has nothing to do with the proposed appropriation of their property for his private benefit. The public is pretty well tired of Chamberlain PALMER and his technical quibbles, and, it is to be hoped, if the Courts do not quickly cut the knot of a purely imaginary difficulty, that the Legislature will perform that service without delay.

Mr. CORNELL has played check, if not checkmate, to the lobbyists. The House having decided to admit promiscuous persons to the floor, (few of the members, perhaps, realizing the license thus given to lobbyists,) the Speaker proposes to require a written request from some member before admitting any outsider. Who, let us ask, will be anxious to favorably present to the House "Railroad CAREY," or one of the agents of BARNES, or even a deputation of "skilled talent" from the *Lobbyists' Own* in this City? The plan adopted by the Speaker, together with the power given to him by a vote of the House, of revoking passes, leaves the lobbyists little to boast of in the result of the late struggle.

A bill has passed the Senate the effect of which is to give the Constitutional Commission, now sitting, power to reorganize the Judiciary system of the State. Our Judiciary system is partly the work of the late Constitutional Convention. It was the product of a Judiciary Committee in that Convention, composed of sixteen very able men, who reported it with great unanimity; and it was so well thought of that it was the only portion of the proposed Constitution which the people approved. It has now been in operation little more than two years. So far, it has met with general approval; and we see no reason why, in so short a time, our whole judicial system should again be disturbed and set afloat before a Convention called for the revision of provisions which have existed unchanged since 1846. This Convention has quite enough to do during the sixty days for which it has been convened. Considering the really important labors before it, it has at the time to revise our judicial system,

and if it had, there is little, if any, probability that it would be able to give us any better one than that which we now have.

It came out on the Tweed trial, yesterday, that the ex-Boss is very much afraid of his agent WOODWARD. He went so far as to express to GARVEY'S brother the amiable wish that WOODWARD were dead. County Auditor WATSON threw a dreadful scare into the ranks of the Ring by dying at a very inopportune moment. WOODWARD, it seems, has a chance of performing his last and best service to the confederate plunderers by taking himself out of the world at a moment which would be very opportune. Nobody had ever any reason to suspect the ex-Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the possession of this kind of Roman virtue. He is much more likely to pine after his accustomed haunts than to risk the doubtful chances of another sphere. He will, probably, in due time come back, like GARVEY, to plague his amiable patron, and to make the best bargain he can for himself.

We cannot very well boast of our Winter, so far as it has yet gone. A bright, clear cold is not unendurable, but for some weeks past snow, rain, ice, mud, and slush have been the daily features of life out of doors. The interruption of business has been serious, for ladies cannot get out oftener than once or twice a week. Children are cooped up indoors, and people who are obliged to go about their business regardless of weather, run the risk of breaking their limbs, or of catching colds which release them, temporarily or permanently, from the trouble of reading about murders and Credit Mobilier investigations. Last night another heavy snow-storm visited us, and seemed likely, at an early hour this morning, to cause another blockade of the City. We may go on in this pleasing manner till the end of March, by which time most of us will come to the conclusion that it is a pity the comforts of hybernation are denied to civilized man. To sleep through the Winter would be a very good plan, if the heat of the Summer did not come so soon afterward as to make us wish for the Winter again.

It is becoming an established conclusion in French politics that the duration of the present Assembly must end with the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops. As the last of the army of occupation will be got rid of by the middle of the present year, it is assumed by the majority of the French Press that "it is difficult, if not impossible, to suppose that the Assembly intends to prolong its authority" beyond that event. We may, therefore, look in a few months for a brief midsummer madness in the shape of a general election throughout the entire 387 departments that now constitute the French Republic. This election will certainly mark an epoch in the history of the country. The Deputies elected in 1873 will certainly be of a very different political complexion from those elected on Feb. 8, 1871. The monarchists, who now form the majority, will sink in the next Assembly to the character of a minority. The era of Government crises and endless wranglings with the Executive will have closed, and it may reasonably be hoped that a new era of constitutional progress and democratic reconstruction will begin.

Now that the main points of the Credit Mobilier investigation have become narrowed down to a question of veracity between such men as Messrs. COLFAX, GARFIELD, and KELLEY, on the one side, and OAKES AMES on the other, no fair-minded observer will find much difficulty in concluding about whom to believe. The elasticity of the conscience of Mr. OAKES AMES appears to be equaled only by the elasticity of his memory. His recollection is not only capricious, it obeys no law of human evidence whatever, and has a marvelous faculty of dropping important facts that other people are cognizant of, and of retaining minor details that no one else knows anything about. Decidedly, Mr. OAKES AMES is, in more senses than one, a very peculiar product of the combined influences of finance and politics. Perhaps by the time Messrs. COLFAX, GARFIELD, and others have plucked out the heart of his mystery, as they seem determined to do, he will become more intelligible to the general public.

It will be observed with satisfaction that the House Committee of Ways and Means is fully impressed with the insuperable difficulties which lie in the way of refunding the cotton tax. The people would certainly sustain their Representatives in making an equitable restitution in this or any similar case, if such restitution were possible. But when the claimants have long ceased to be the injured parties, or any appreciable section of them, and when they have, moreover, no apparent standing, as the executors of those who suffered the original loss, the nation clearly owes a duty to itself which would be violated by any degree of acquiescence in the justice of the claim now made.

The Jay Gould Scandal.

Several of the leading English papers have made very severe comments on "commercial morality in America," as illustrated by the compromise with JAY GOULD. We regret to say that the comments were as just as they were severe. The *Nation*, however—which has entered the field as the advocate of JAY GOULD—pretends to be both astonished and grieved that the English papers should not have accepted its own view of the case—namely, that the "restitution" was a very clever and praiseworthy business operation. It declares that "there has not for a long time been a transaction of such magnitude more creditable to American morality;" and that the statements of the English journals are the out-growth of "a story," partly made up of JAY GOULD'S "lies," which it undertakes to explain away. Thus the *Nation* not only undertakes to keep the Press of the United States in order, but to "edit" all English newspapers also. After all, as the editor of the *Nation* is storing the two most potent forces in the world of which he is the centre are impudence and conceit.

Yet the English journals in question are undoubtedly right. If there is any one fact which may be called notorious, it is that JAY GOULD and his accomplices stole a large amount of property from the Erie Road. The proportion traced to GOULD'S hands, when the books came to be examined, was reported to be $9,086,000. That amount the Erie Company sued him for; and the way in which that suit was withdrawn, and "a full discharge" given to GOULD, was, beyond all doubt, a specimen of commercial morality of which we ought, all of us, to feel very much ashamed. According to the *Nation*, GOULD was "wearied," or "frightened' into the arrangement; but no such picture of his mind appears in the published correspondence on the subject. On the 17th of December last, GOULD addressed a letter to the President of Erie, which puts the matter in a directly opposite light. He declared that, so far as he could judge of the disposition of the Directors, "there was no longer any sufficient reason why an adjustment of all open questions, *satisfactory and honorable to both parties*, should not then be made." He acknowledged that he had the property, and he was ready to give it up "on receiving a full discharge from the Company," and he very frankly said that he did so "because he was sincerely anxious for the success of the Erie Company, in which he had a large pecuniary interest." This is a letter for which the *Nation* thinks JAY GOULD is highly to be praised. It only shows that a narrow-minded and splenetic man may easily be induced to become the apologist of a swindler.

To JAY GOULD'S letter the President of the Company replied: "I am satisfied with the explanation you have made," and regard "your offer as a fair one under the circumstances."

What were the circumstances? Let GOULD himself explain. On Dec. 19, he made to a reporter of the TIMES, in the presence of one of the active agents of the party now in control of Erie, the following statement: "I bargained that, as a condition of settlement, I should be allowed to purchase two hundred thousand shares of Erie at the then market figures, and this stock I have now in my possession. I also stipulated that I should have a voice in the matters pertaining to the road, and be consulted in regard to its workings." He then explained certain plans for consolidation, which, according to the *Tribune*, a day or two ago, are being carried out, and added: "The two hundred thousand shares of Erie which I now own under this consolidation will be of great value, and will, at least, reimburse me for the money which I have paid to the Erie Company." The *Nation*, convicted of apologizing for a notorious rascal, tries to prove that this was a false statement; but if GOULD'S word is good for the statement that the property he turned over was worth nine million dollars, it is equally good for the statement that the profit he made by the operation was equal to the sum he paid. GOULD only "lies" when his words do not tally with the defense set up by his advocate in the *Nation*. Insensibility to honor or principle is equally conspicuous in client and advocate.

We are not surprised that journals abroad see in this transaction signs of a very unhealthy state of commercial morals. A society in which a great thief can bargain for the return of his plunder, on condition of being allowed to reimburse himself from third parties, and with a public acknowledgment that his conduct is "satisfactory and honorable," is a society with some very rotten timber in it.

Street-Car Travel.

The letter about women and street-cars which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, was probably passed over by very few of our readers, and no one who read it could have failed to notice the temperateness of its tone, the clearness of its statement, and also the slightly unreasonable character of the writer's expectations. Among those expectations we do not include that which she put in the form of a meek inquiry, whether the railway companies could not afford to provide sufficient accommodation for the public, or at least to use all the means in their power to attain that end. That expectation is so extravagant, so absurd, so entirely at variance with all precedent since the establishment of street railways, that it could hardly be qualified by the term slightly unreasonable. Such a use of language would be something like speaking of a dwarfish giant. What the monopolists of the most important part of our street travel have taught us to expect from them is the expenditure of just as much money, and the taking of just as much trouble, as are absolutely necessary to enable them to pocket every cent that can be extracted from a supinely good-natured and long-suffering public. And in this we do not see that their grasping disposition is at all singular. It is characteristic of all those who deal with the public on a large scale in our country, and particularly in this City. Above all, it is constantly exhibited by corporations—those chartered monopolists, who, entrenched in what they have found to be a practically unassailable position, keep a single eye upon one point, the smallness of the outgo and the largeness of the income. That is their business; and until it is made the business of some one else to protect the public against their impositions and their brutal indifference, there will be no change in their management, to which we shall submit hereafter as we have submitted heretofore.

The specially unreasonable expectation to which we refer is, that there should be some peculiar provision for the accommodation of women on these railways. To women, accustomed as they are to the consideration and tender treatment which has been regarded as characteristic of Americans, such a suggestion may not seem very unreasonable. But it is so. Street-travel cannot be regulated with an eye to the disabilities or the daintiness of women, any more than to the feebleness or the fastidiousness of effeminate men. There is no department of public police that is, or that must be, so inflexible in the laws which govern it as that which has to do with the use of the streets; and the cars are but one means, common to the whole public, of using the streets. There is a reason why cars cannot stop or slack their speed while turning a corner; and if they cannot do this for a man, they cannot do it for a woman. Our correspondent's wish that they should do so is very natural to a woman; but it is one of those longings that cannot be gratified. Public conveyances, of whatever kind, must be governed by unbending laws. If a man who is tipsy or disorderly must be put out of a car, so must a woman. If men must enter a car in a certain way and at certain places, so must women. If a man can take his risk and jump on a car while it is in motion, and a woman cannot, it cannot be helped; that is but the result of the disabilities of her sex—the weakness which makes every manly man ready to serve her and to yield to her. Such consideration for women as can be shown consistently with necessary established regulations, every conductor and driver may be reasonably expected to show, and, as a general rule, it is shown—rudeness being rarely offered to female passengers; but more than this would make our street-travel even more disorderly than it is at present.

From the very nature of things, women are, and must be, dependent for the consideration due to them on the score of their sex entirely to the gentler instincts, not to say the humanity, of men. They are thus dependent when they are walking, and it must be the same when they ride. As a general thing, we must say, too, that they receive quite all that they can expect. There has, it is true, of late years, been a slight diminution in the freedom with which every man yielded his seat in a public vehicle to any and every woman. There was a time when the rudest man, upon the appearance of an expectant petticoat, if he did not show a pleased politeness, at least rose sullenly, expectorated, and retired. But the railway companies practiced so openly upon this custom for their profit, by not providing seats enough for all their passengers, and the women themselves were in many cases so ungraciously exacting, that men for a while did show a slackness in giving up their seats to unthankful women, in order that the companies might add another five cents to their profits. But the reaction was brief; and now, as a general thing, women receive in cars and omnibuses all the consideration that their sex deserves. Sometimes an old, a sick, or a very tired man will not offer his seat to a healthy, giggling girl; but the concession is almost invariably made. No married man, no kind-hearted man of any experience of life, fails to acknowledge the force of our correspondent's plea that women were not made to stand, and to act upon his knowledge of that fact in physics. The humblest woman, with a basket or a parcel, or with a baby in her arms, generally finds that every man in a car is willing to yield his place to her on that account.

The difficulty of which our correspondent complains has its origin in the fact to which we have before referred, that our street travel is in a state of disorder quite chaotic. Every person, every railway company, is allowed to do just as he, she, or it pleases, without supervision or accountability. So long as the public peace is not violated, and the streets are not made absolutely impassable for more than an hour together, there is no interference. The consequences are discomfort, loss, suffering, to men as well as to women. Until the whole matter is taken in hand, and regulated according to some system, involving a strict accountability to some almost absolute, but rigidly responsible power, we shall go stumbling on, and trusting to luck, main strength, and stupidity.

The New Board of Charities and Correction.

Among the Commissions which are to be reformed by the new charter, by far the most important is that of the "Charities and Correction." This Commission has undivided control over an immense population of paupers, prisoners, lunatics, sick, the children of the poor and unfortunate, and all other persons who come under a poor-law administration. It dispenses alms, also, to a great multitude of persons within the City. Its annual outlays amount to over a million of dollars. It is safe to say that there is no more important local administration in the City than the management of its immense charities. Thousands of poor and helpless individuals depend on the judgment and humanity of this Board. Thousands of others, imprisoned for petty offenses, will have their whole future influenced by the character of its administration.

It will depend on the Commissioners whether the great free hospitals in the City are managed on the principles of modern sanitary science, or whether they become nuisances to the poor and to the community. Their will must determine whether the great mass of the paupers under their control shall be elevated by a self-sustaining administration, or be sunk lower by habits of dependence and idleness. Their management must determine whether the great multitude of prisoners shall go forth from Blackwell's Island better or worse members of society. They have the delicate task, too, of the management of the insane, and they must decide whether these unfortunate persons shall be treated on the modern principles of humanity, or according to the old and brutalizing methods. They have charge, also, of the asylum for the inebriates, and those dwellings of misery—the small-pox and other hospitals.

But, most important of all, they may be said to have almost complete control over the future of the immense mass of pauper children in the City. They sustain the great almshouse nurseries for poor children on Randall's Island, and the Hart's Island Reformatory for semi-criminal children, as well as the School-ship for children committed for petty offenses, is also under their management. It need not be said that such a vast administration of charity requires the highest wisdom and judgment, and the purest spirit of humanity. It is a government for which a long and special training should have prepared the officials. Each member of the Board should have studied the science of charity: he should be familiar with the statistics of poor-law administration of old civilized countries. The principles which guide the wise legislator on these subjects should be always before his mind. He should be known as an "expert in charity." His character should be, of course, of the highest and purest, since he has control of so large a population of dependent or guilty persons, and dispenses such immense trust funds.

When the new Board is formed under the coming charter, the leading citizens of New-York, those most experienced in charities, and of the highest character, ought to be placed upon it. Ward politicians and wire-pullers should be entirely left out. Our best citizens would be glad to serve upon it without pay or remuneration, and but one official on the Board should receive salary. We trust, also, that in the new construction of the Commission of Charities and Correction, the Roman Catholics will not be permitted to have, as they do now, almost unchecked control. It is well known that almost every hospital, asylum, and school on the islands is a Catholic institution. The officials are largely Catholic. The Randall's Island Nursery is mainly under Catholic influence; the School-ship has a Catholic chaplain and teacher, and the Hart's Island Industrial School is under the same influences. We believe that in these institutions the Protestants have some rights which the Catholics are bound to respect, and that those who pay nine-tenths of the taxes should have some voice in the disposition of public charities. The spirit of Protestantism, its intelligence, and habit of freedom, ought to have some influence over these great public asylums. The poor wards of the City should not be alone molded by the priests, but should come under the elevating teachings of Protestant instructors. Protestants should have at least an equal share in the working force of the islands, and the places of public worship and instruction should belong as much to the Protestants as the Catholics.

There is no assignable reason why the public administration of this City should be henceforth in the hands of one sect. Let the Legislature, in its new arrangements for this City, admit the light, and intelligence, and freedom of the Protestant bodies into all this mass of ignorance and degradation in our public institutions, and under the administration of our public authorities. Let the new Board represent the spirit of the age, and be worthy of this leading City of the Republic.

The Logic of the Gallows.

Nothing could be more significant of the incredulity which the criminal classes in this City have come by long immunity to feel, as to the enforcement of the death penalty, than the fact that since the sentence of STOKES, little more than a fortnight ago, at least half a dozen deliberate murders have been perpetrated in New-York and the immediate vicinity. The sentencing of STOKES, it was thought, would act as a warning to assassins. Life, was the general language both of the Press and of private talk, will now be safer, since it has been seen that no social position, or influence of friends, or skill of advocates, can suffice to screen a murderer from the just punishment of his crime. The event has shown how fallacious was the hope. Judging from the deliberate atrocity of such cases as the assassination of the young printer in Madison-street, on Monday night, or the murder of the truckman on the following evening in Chatham-square, life appears to be more insecure than ever. Whatever moral effect may be expected to follow from the enforcement of justice in the instance referred to, is evidently not to come from the sentence alone.

Nor is the reason difficult to see. FOSTER was sentenced to be hanged two years ago. He is alive today. In the case of JOHN REAL, Justice limped as slowly and reluctantly at the heels of Law. From these and similar cases proceeds the general belief that the chances of escape for a murderer, even in the improbable event of conviction, were rather more than his chances of hanging. That for a man who had made up his mind to do murder was sufficient to induce him to take the risk. He had the chance of eluding arrest; he had the chance of a disagreement of the jury, or even, with a skillful lawyer, of an acquittal; he had the thousand and one loopholes after trial, which legal technicalities might furnish to save him from the gallows. So, if he did not believe with JACK REYNOLDS that "hanging was played out," he thought that with good counsel and fair luck he would get off with a few years in prison at the most.

Unless on some such theory as this, it is difficult to account for such a crime as that of MAGRUDER, who shot his fellow-boarder on Monday night. The murder was committed deliberately and wilfully; the assassin made no attempt to escape or to conceal his crime; he rather gloried in it, and justified it by tranquilly stating that LOCKWOOD had slapped his face, and he had to get satisfaction. Besides, he added with a certain ferocious *naiveté*, which would be laughable if it were not so horrible, "I gave him notice that I would shoot him next day, and why was he not prepared?" After that, according to this agreeable reasoner, nothing more was to be said. Mr. MAGRUDER, it may be observed, is a native of the "sunny South," and probably imported with him some of the "high-toned" notions of murder as a means of satisfaction, which are supposed to be prevalent in that sensitive region. But, beyond this, he probably felt that he might indulge in the luxury of a little killing without absolutely ruining his youth and a halter. He has no doubt, KING thought in shooting O'NEILL; so SCAMMELL reasoned in killing DONOHUE; and the same impression, half consciously perhaps, suggested to SIMMONS the propriety of cutting his foe into pieces. They all believed that their several crimes might be committed with a degree of safety next to downright impunity, and the manner in which justice here has usually been administered, gave fair ground for the belief.

It is not, then, by sentencing one man, or two men, or a dozen, to be hanged, or even by hanging them, that life will be made secure, and crimes of violence repressed. It is by substituting in all minds, for this impression of uncertainty in the workings of justice, an equally profound conviction of its unalterable precision and sureness. It is not by making examples—a confession of weakness which society is prone to in those spasms of frenzied reaction which are apt to follow its periods of default—but by removing the necessity of examples, by making the would-be murderer feel, as he presses the trigger of his pistol, or clutches the blade of his knife, that the act is his own death-warrant, as surely as though the halter were then tightening about his neck. Then life will be safe; then "high-toned" gentlemen will decide that, on the whole, it is more profitable to forego the comforts of assassination, and New-York will be altogether a pleasanter place to live in.

For Sale to the Highest Bidder.

It is rather less than a year ago since a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* undertook to inform Western Democrats about the true character of the sheet which then, as now, professed to be the Democratic organ of this City. The pith of a somewhat lengthy and entirely disreputable history was given in the following sentences: "The paper, therefore, gets its moral tone at present from a person of doubtful origin; its inspiration is derived from AUGUST BELMONT and S. L. M. BARLOW, brokers and speculators betwixt Paris and Lower California; and its commercial probity is represented by an auctioneer. 'What's bid' ought to be the motto at the top of the paper; for, with these two words in your mind, you can understand the exact character of the New-York *World*."

This precious journal has been laboring hard to remind other members of its party that a want of attention to its pecuniary necessities is a certain method of securing its abuse. It has adopted the latter course in regard to Controller GREEN. On Sept. 16, 1871, Mr. GREEN, through the agency of a gentleman known to the editor of the *World* as "poor old HAVEMEYER," and in defiance of the threats of the *World's* very good friends, HALL, TWEED, and SWEENY, obtained virtual possession of the Controller's office. The *World* thereupon scouted him of lending an alias to a thief, and of having made a marvelous prostitution of a pure reputation. In due time, however, the Ring organ began to perceive that its old allies had nothing more to give, and after due auctioneering preface, it raised its hammer for the bid of such Democratic Reformers as had helped to make its former almoners indicted criminals. It tried hard to convince them and the public that the work of Reform was a Democratic triumph, and the objects of its venal abuse in 1871 became the objects of its venal praise at the close of 1872.

The auctioneer's hammer is still up, but the tone of blandishment has somewhat changed. The praise brought no bidders; the *World* is now trying, with all the energy of despair, whether abuse will bring them. The experiment goes on after the manner of a Dutch auction. Its terms are becoming rapidly lowered, and it now stands out for the settlement of but one paltry advertising claim as the price of its advocacy. We told the *World*, about a month ago, with all the tenderness due to the imperfectly restored intellect of its editor, that this claim was past the reach of "diplomacy;" that, in fact, its bill for over $51,000 had been audited, and cut down to a little over $27,000. Thereupon the "Democratic organ" broke out in this frantic strain:

"Some bills of the *World* for regular advertising done by us during several years past, are now in the Controller's hands. They have not been audited. They have not been cut down. Nor are they liable to any such process, for the experts appointed by Controller GREEN have gone through the long series of bills of the *World*, some of them four or five years old, line by line, item by item, and scrupulous as Controller GREEN notoriously is, he adjudges but $134 worth of advertising done by the *World* to have been done upon insufficient authority, though even that was done in compliance with orders from the regular officers of various Departments."

What degree of truth there was in this statement is shown in the following extract from the reported proceedings of the Board of Audit which met on the 11th inst.:

"The claims of the *World* and the *Evening Post*, audited respectively at $38,014 20 and $1,349 50, were laid over."

This is to be found in all the morning papers of the following day, but was carefully excluded from the report given by the *World*. Since then, however, it has kept up an incoherent tirade against Controller GREEN. It exhausted its vocabulary of abuse in trying to keep him out of his present office, and after he was in it, counseled the appointment of Gen. MCCLELLAN or anybody else who would promise to take forcible possession of the evidence which existed in the Department of Finance, and was likely to bring TWEED and his pals to the State prison. This it did, of course, out of pure concern for the "reputation" of Mr. GREEN. It is again wonderfully concerned about the same "reputation" which it has tried so hard to blacken. It entreats the Controller to embrace the opportunity of going back to the Department of Parks, because he does not understand the duties he has undertaken. In its own pathetic language:

"He should not trifle with it until too late. It is the marring of a well-earned reputation and a great career."

Which, being translated into the more familiar dialect of workhouse, means "go to Jericho, to [illegible] you get out, and give an impecunious Moses a chance of recovering that twenty-three thousand dollars, which is that rumbling from his ears."

MINOR TOPICS.

The *North American Review* is by far the ablest publication we have of the kind, and very often, as everybody knows, it contains articles of special value and interest to the American reader. But sometimes there is so little reference in it to American affairs that it might almost as well be published in Kossol or Borneo. Thus, the number for January contains articles on the following subjects: The Rise of Napoleonism; Flood and Ireland; Capital and Labor; Causes of the Commune; Björnstjerne Björnson as a Dramatist; Capital Punishment; Mixed Populations of North Carolina—very little bread to a monstrous quantity of stuff. Are there no public questions of the United States worth the consideration of writers for this excellent *Review*?

It is more than a year since the Market Savings Bank failed, through the dishonesty of some of its officers, and robbed hundreds of poor people of their hard savings. Last Summer a dividend of twenty-five or thirty per cent. was paid to the depositors, and a promise of another dividend was made. The latter dividend is still delayed, and no one seems to know whether it will ever be made. Meanwhile, no steps have been taken to punish any one connected with the bank. The President, WILLIAM VAN NAME, who is understood to have been an oyster-opener before he undertook the management of a savings bank, exhibited sufficient financiering skill to make himself a rich man, but did not save the depositors in his bank from being robbed. He has not yet been arrested, and no effort has been made, so far as is known, to compel him to meet any part of the deficiency of the bank. The depositors express confidence in the present receiver of the bank, but they are anxious to know when they are to receive a further dividend, and to what extent the disgraceful failure of the bank was due to VAN NAME.

The story of the loss of the emigrant ship *Northfleet* surpasses in horror that of any recent marine disaster. The ship, with 420 passengers on, was lying at anchor off Dungeness, in the British Channel, on Wednesday night, when she was run down by an unknown steamer, which, without waiting to ascertain the injury she had inflicted, kept on her way. The passengers were panic-stricken, and in the attempt to restore order, it is reported that the officers fired into them. The ship sank in a few moments after the collision, and 221 persons were drowned. The collision could only have been the result of gross carelessness on the part of the people of the steamer, unless it took place in a heavy fog. No possible excuse, however, can be offered for the inhuman Captain, who kept his vessel on her course, heedless of the cries of the drowning creatures. The London Board of Trade has offered a reward of a hundred pounds for the identification of the steamer, which is supposed to be either a Spanish or a Portuguese vessel. It is earnestly to be hoped that her name will be ascertained, and her Captain punished to the utmost extent that the law will permit.

A correspondent sends us the following: "By a bill pending in the Assembly, and understood to be vicariously pushed, intended to amend the charter of the City, no real estate is exempt from taxation except such as is occupied for religious worship, or for an orphan asylum, or as a free hospital, or free library. So that in the City of New-York, but not in other parts of the State, land occupied by colleges, incorporated academies or seminaries of learning, by school-houses, by poor-houses, alms-houses, houses of industry, by houses for the reformation of offenders, or belonging to a minister of the Gospel or priest, although now exempt, must be taxed to their full value; and if there be any other exemptions by existing laws not enumerated in the bill, they would all be repealed by this provision. There are many institutions of charity whose resources would be crippled and means of usefulness injured by this withdrawal of the favor of the State; and therefore it is well that the change proposed should be widely known."

We are not aware that anybody denies that evening journals are a necessity of modern civilization. The *Post* seems to think differently, however, since it takes some pains to prove the fact. It is a pity that, in its anxiety to establish its case, it should cite some facts that have an entirely different tendency. For example, it tells its readers that among the many "important events" which "have first been recorded in the evening papers," are the following: "Jan. 4. Stokes' sentence." Stokes was sentenced on Jan. 4, and the first intimation given by the evening papers of the event was forty hours after it happened, and thirty hours after it was known to the readers of morning journals. "Jan. 14, the new Erie bond issue." Full details of this were given in the TIMES, of Jan. 14, and the fact was known on nearly every Exchange in the world, before its publication in the evening papers of that day. "Jan. 17 and 18, new reports about Samana Bay." All the authentic news about this enterprise were given in the TIMES of Jan. 18. It does seem as if there were some reasons why "almost a complete history of the day should not be given in the evening."

The question of compulsory education, which is soon to be considered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, is already receiving a good deal of attention from a few of the members, who desire to be well prepared with facts when the final struggle arrives. Among the number is a Mr. GARDE, of Hudson County, the strength of whose interest in the matter may be judged from the following resolution, proposed by him at a recent session of the House:

"Resolved, That in order that this House may show its high appreciation of science and learning, the Sergeant-at-Arms be and is hereby authorized to furnish each member with twenty copies of the following lectures:

"Prof. Tyndall's Six Illustrated Lectures on Light."

"Compulsory Education," by Henry Ward Beecher.

"The Lost Arts," by Wendell Phillips.

"Is There a God?" by Dr. Bellows.

"Masters of the Situation," by James T. Fields.

The idea of legislators "reading up" before undertaking to deal with special measures is highly to be commended; and there is no doubt a good deal of the work heretofore accomplished at Trenton would have been greatly improved if this course had not now to be adopted for the first time. But, we cannot see how some of the lectures desired by Mr. GARDE are going to help him to solve the problem of compulsory education. Mr. BEECHER'S conclusions are certainly worth pondering upon; but how Prof. TYNDALL'S six lectures are going to throw any additional "light" on the subject is a question that the Professor himself might find difficult enough to answer.

LOUISIANA.

The Legality of the Longstreet Returning Board Affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—The Supreme Court of this State, today, rendered its decision in the case of the Third Returning Boards. The Court decides that it has jurisdiction of the suit; that the act signed by Warmoth on the 25th of November, 1872, did not repeal that part of the Election law of 1870 which created the Board of Returning Officers; that the Judge of the Superior Court is de facto Judge at least, thereby recognising the Legislature sitting at the Mechanics' Institute as legal, and the appointment and confirmation of Judge Hawkins as valid; and, finally, it decides that the members of the Lynch and Herron Board were the legal returning officers of the State of Louisiana. The decree of the Court was that Jack Wharton, Durant, Deposite, and Frank Hatch were intruders in office, and their acts were illegal; that the legal Returning Board consisted of Longstreet, Herron, Hawkins, and Lynch, with the Governor of the State, and subsequently the same gentlemen, with the exception of George E. Bovee in the place of Herron, who in the meantime had been reinstated by a decision of the Supreme Court. Leonard, who dissented, persisted in sitting in the case, although his right to sit was involved. A protest was filed against his sitting, but he would not recuse himself. He was appointed in December last, by Warmoth, to fill a vacancy. All the Judges who decided the case were appointed in 1868, and are all citizens. Two of them—Chief-Justice Ludeling and Judge Taliaferro—are natives of the State. This decision covers the same ground, and decides the same points contained in the decision of Judge Durrell. The Supreme Court next week will pass upon the case of Hecker Morgan, recently appointed Associate Justice by acting Gov. Pinchback, and this decision will again directly determine the legality of the Legislature now in session at the Mechanics' Institute.

Opening of the Investigation by the Senate Election Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting today, to inquire into Louisiana affairs. After a private consultation by the Committee, Mr. Ray, elected Senator to succeed Kellogg for the remainder of the present session, and Daponte, a member of the Kellogg Board, were put on the witness stand. The investigation will be divided into three branches, or rather there are three questions on which the Committee must make a report. These are, which Electoral College, if either, was properly elected; whether there is a State Government, and the rights of rival claimants to seats in the Senate. These subjects will be considered by the Committee in the order mentioned above, but the determination of all the questions depends very much on the same facts, so that in the taking of testimony no close line can be drawn. It is apparent that the inquiry must be considerably protracted, and where it will lead cannot be foreseen. If either Mr. Ray or his competitor for the short term is able to write U. S. S. after his name, he will be exceedingly fortunate. Warmoth and P. A. Hatch arrived today.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—This morning, at 10½ o'clock, the Committee on Privileges and Elections commenced the investigation of the Louisiana political complications. All the members were present. After a long preliminary consultation the doors were opened, and Mr. Morton announced that the Committee had arrived at the following conclusion concerning the manner of conducting the investigation: The inquiry will embrace three points.

First—As to the electoral vote.

Second—Whether the election in Louisiana was held on the day fixed by law; whether it was held in accordance with the laws of the State; whether the Supervisors were appointed in each parish; did the Supervisors inspect the votes to make returns; whether there was a legal Election Board, and if the returns made to it were legal; what were the findings of that Board; who received certificates of election from Warmouth and who from Pinchback.

Third—Whether there is a legal State Government in Louisiana.

The Committee had resolved to allow one counsel for each side to appear and make suggestions and cross-examine witnesses, but thought it hardly fair to listen to any argument upon the evidence. Messrs. Ray and McMillan said that they had not consulted their friends, but would be able to name their respective representatives to-morrow. Mr. Ray was one of the Pennsylvania electors. Nothing is known whether any of the Greeley electors were in town. Mr. Warmoth, Mr. Lynch, and others are on the way, and are expected to arrive soon. Mr. Delesg, the present Secretary of State, is here.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DAPONTE.

Mr. Daponte, one of the Returning Board appointed on the 20th of November, was sworn and examined. He is a journalist by profession; he acted as Returning Officer but a very short time, as he was restrained by order of the Court; the Wharton Board never counted the votes; they had not opened all the returns when the restraining order was issued; thinks there are fifty-seven parishes in the State; it is his impression that the returns from each polls in one parish are put into the same package, and so returned to the Governor; the Supervisors of Election appoint as many polls as they think proper in each parish; all the boxes are brought to a given point in the parish to be counted; the Supervisors sign the returns, including the tally lists and a condensed statement from each poll; understands that they make no declaration of the result, but simply transmit the papers.

To Mr. Trumbull—The Commissioners make a list of the candidates and make a note of the number of votes they received for each. These returns are signed and sent to the Supervisor.

To Mr. McMillan—The Supervisors make a certified statement of the votes counted out of each box, and certifying that A, B, and C have received so many votes.

MR. RAY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Ray, one of the Grant electors, testified that he met his colleagues on the 4th of December, to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice-President; the evidence of his election was a certificate of Mr. Bovee, Secretary of State. Mr. Ray could not remember the names of all the electors, and was directed to furnish a list at the next session; the electors met formally, kept a regular journal of their proceedings, and made a certificate in triplicate of what was done. One copy was given to a member of the college to be delivered to the President of the Senate. A second was sent to him through the mails, and the third was delivered to the Judge of the District Court. The electors met on the day fixed by law, and adjourned from day to day for four or five days till their labors were concluded. The vote was cast on the first day of election with him; he was sent with the returns of the electors's vote. Don't know of his own knowledge by whom the votes cast for him were counted. It was done by the Lynch Board, of which Warmoth, Lynch, and Herron were members, till the Court decided that Bovee was Secretary of State, when he took Herron's place. That decision was made before Dec. 4. I think that the result of the election for State officials and members of the Legislature was returned at the same time.

Mr. McMillan—Was Mr. Bovee in actual possession of the office and archives of the Secretary of State on the 4th of December?

Mr. Ray—I think not; I think they were in possession of the police; I don't know that he had access to the election returns when he signed the certificate of his (witness') election; he did not have actual possession till five or six days after the decision of the Supreme Court that he was entitled to the office; according to the laws of the State when the Supreme Court decides a case, its mandate is sent to the Court below, with instructions to issue a decree, declaring said Court to enforce the decision; the decision in question was made on the 2d of December, and sent to the lower Court the next day, with a request that a writ be issued to put Bovee in possession of the office. The Judge below refused to obey the mandate, and was punished for contempt of Court by a sentence of ten days' imprisonment and $50 fine, but Gov. Warmoth pardoned him before he was committed to jail.

Mr. Carpenter—Can the Governor pardon for contempt of Court?

Mr. Ray—It has been so decided by our Supreme Court.

Mr. Carpenter—Then a Court may punish for contempt, the Governor willing.

Mr. McMillan—Why did the Judge refuse to issue the writ?

Mr. Ray—Under our law the mandate of the Supreme Court is not final until six days after which it is issued, during which time any party against whom it is issued may move for a new trial, but both Herron and Bovee waived this right by written agreement.

Ray's certificate of election was signed by Bovee, as Secretary of State, and bore the seal of the State. The seal was not affixed at the time the certificate was issued for the reason that the seal was not in Bovee's possession. The electors adjourned from day to day because the seal could not be affixed to the certificates.

By Mr. McMillan—Had any returns been made and published by the Bovee Board on the day you met Mr. Ray? A.—I am not prepared to answer that question.

To Mr. Morton—The Constitution of Louisiana requires the returns of elections to be made to the Secretary of State.

To Mr. McMillan—I do not recollect whether such returns had been made on the day the electors met.

To Mr. Trumbull—If the returns had been sent to the office of the Secretary of State, Bovee could not have received them. Could not say whether the returns were sent to the office or to Bovee.

The examination was continued at some length, but no new points of special interest were brought out.

The Committee then adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

A Shameful Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not remind the proper authorities of their duty to suppress the obscene and pseudo-medical literature which is thrust into the faces of pedestrians on our most public streets? Is there not a philanthropist among us who will devote himself to the relief of suffering humanity by exposing the authors of such trash? They live to prey upon the fears of the diseased, and are seeding their victims by thousands to untimely graves. W. J. L.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1873.

Niagara Falls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed please find letter in TIMES Jan. 20, 1873, to which allow me to call your attention, presuming so far on your valuable time. It is a matter probably of little importance, equally as affecting us or in any manner correcting abuses which, in a great measure, undoubtedly exist here, but the truth is at times so refreshing that to give it an airing frees it from the fetters which falsehood and exaggeration seek to fasten, but can never adjust the chain. I have not naturally that malevolence of disposition to willfully offer the slightest affront to any living being, but to your correspondent I must playfully exclaim, with *Sir Toby*, in "Twelfth Night:"

"Oh, for a stone bow, to hit him in the eye!"

To quote: "When I arrived at the place I found but two hotels open, the Niagara and the Spencer House, both owned by the same person, who also appears to control all the sleighs in the vicinity." This I deny in toto. The two houses are entirely distinct and separate, having in no possible way a concerted action, except to entertain guests. As to sleighs, the Spencer House has its own livery, and is alone employed by it. So much in justice to the house. The complaint among letter-writers from Niagara Falls has become chronic, and needs some remedial properties compounded as seasonings for their letters. In the main they are correct. That grievous evils do here exist, there is no denying; but to reform abuses by a perversion of facts, and prejudice the mind by unwarranted assertions, is a poor way to exhibit "that charity which is kind, which vaunteth not itself." VERITAS.

Weeding Out the Corrupt.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We do not assume a virtue for the Republican Party when it has it not. That the party is constantly run by high moral pressure is not maintained; nor is it claimed that the party absorbs all the personal integrity and official purity to be found in the country. It is the tendency of partisanship to see only the sins of others. Even when making the loudest protestations in behalf of reform, strong party men are apt to be lamentably oblivious of the fact that they hold communion with the corrupt. It is not often, therefore, that the people hope for a complete cure of the evils afflicting the body politic as long as some of the principal offenders are prominent and influential workers in the ranks of the dominant party.

Admitting the justice and necessity for this confession makes it all the more satisfactory to comment upon the course pursued by the present Congress. The Republican Party triumphed in the last election because it was believed to be in favor of genuine and practical reform. It has not proved unworthy of the confidence bestowed upon it. During the campaign reports were circulated that seriously compromised the reputation of several prominent Republican Congressmen. These charges are now being carefully investigated. There does not appear to be a disposition to shield any one, no matter what his influence or position in the Republican Party. The Vice-President, the Senator who is to succeed him, and the Speaker of the House have all been brought to the stand and compelled to undergo a searching examination. After them some of the Representatives, who have been recognized for years as Republican leaders, have been summoned and asked to explain their alleged connection with the Credit Mobilier. It will be noticed that the Republican journals which this testimony closely. If the evidence is not clear in regard to a member's good faith or personal honesty, he is so told very frankly. The Republican press seems to appreciate that the people want corrupt Congressmen to be disgraced. No amount of party fealty or devotion is allowed to protect him.

So, too, in the Kansas Bribery case there is the same desire shown to ferret out unworthy Congressmen, and to bring them to account. Senator Caldwell, the principal figure in the disgraceful revelation, is a Republican. But men from his own party are trying him, and if found guilty, it is certain that he will be disgraced. The Republican Press calls for this. It could not be more positive in its demand for the condemnation of the Senator, if he fails to clear himself.

When it is discovered that a railway speculator pays $10,000 to a Republican Senator "for election purposes," that Senator hears first the journals in his own party calling upon him to explain what the money was for. In Louisiana the faction that seems to hold the top round is the one more in accord with the Republican Party. It certainly is the object of the great amount of Democratic abuse. But a prominent Republican in the House introduces a bill instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare to impeach the Federal Judge Durell, if he is found guilty of transgressing his authority, and in warranting by interfering with the State Courts. This bill was passed without opposition. Not a Republican member ventured to shield the Judge, although he is known to be in political sympathy with the "Administrationists."

These facts prove that the majority in Congress are disposed to make a crusade upon corruption. To the extent of the limit that Congress can go, it will go, in bringing the unworthy and bad to book. This is in significant contrast with the way in which the Democratic Party treat Peter Sweitzer and the Tammany Ring. We do not pretend to claim that every Democrat was anxious to shield these thieves from justice and law. But it cannot be denied that when they were finally driven into a corner, compelled to resign their places of authority, and held to answer for their corruption before the Courts, all this was accomplished at least without the aid if not in spite of the Democratic Press and the leading men of that party. There are bad Republicans just as there are bad Democrats; and so there are good men in the latter party as there are good men in the former. But the Democratic Party, when it had the chance to punish its bad and corrupt leaders, failed to do so. The Republican Congress sets to work to find who have been dishonest and venal, without waiting to see whether investigation will damage those who have hitherto stood high in Republican circles. This is an effort in behalf of true reform, in spite of the interests and prejudices of partisanship. As such it deserves to be commended, and gives the Republican majority in Congress a strong lien upon the confidence of the people.

A Steam-Ship Missing—The Alaska, of the Pacific Mail Line, Overdue.

A telegram from Hong Kong was received yesterday at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in this City, announcing that the Alaska, one of the Company's vessels, due at the former port on the 20th inst., had not arrived. The intelligence created considerable excitement among those interested in the Company's stock, as it was known that the Alaska was one of the finest vessels of the line, and, according to the custom of the Company, was uninsured. The Alaska sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong, with a general cargo of merchandise, on Dec. 16. The vessel is seldom overdue, but it is asserted that she was four days behind time on a former occasion. The representatives of the Company appear confident of the safety of the vessel, but are, of course, unable to surmise the cause of the delay.

The Alaska was one of the largest of the Company's vessels, and was manned and officered by about 100 men, commanded by Capt. McLachlan. She was built for the Company in 1868, by Henry Steers, of Greenpoint, at a cost of $1,000,000. her dimensions being as follows: Length, 345 feet; beam, 47 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 31 feet 6 inches, with a tonnage of 4,011, a draft of about 20 feet, and an A1 rating. The vessel was valued at $850,000. The steamers of this line usually carry very few passengers to the Chinese seventh time of the year.

It was ascertained at the Stock Exchange yesterday that the vessel was four days overdue on a voyage of eight days from Yokohama to Hong Kong; but this, on investigation, proved to be quite harmless, as the dispatch from the Company's agents was the only one received.

THE MISSOURI SCANDAL.

Continuation of the Investigation of Boey's Election.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—In the Senatorial bribery investigation at Jefferson City, today, it was put in evidence that Gen. Dorris offered to loan W. G. Pope, member from Wright County, money, to be paid when he, Pope, became President of the United States. W. H. Wilson, of Kansas City, offered to loan Pope $2,000, and give him $200 for every Phelps man he turned for Dorris. Pope declined and sold Phelps, for whom he was working, of the transaction, to put him on his guard. Subsequently Wilson agreed to give Pope and E. H. Morgan, of Barton County, $1,000 each and $100 for each vote transferred from Phelps to Dorris. Pope was also informed that a note had been sent him from Mr. Cravens, a friend of Phelps, containing an offer from Dorris of $10,000 to turn the Phelps vote for Blair. Cravens afterward confirmed this statement, and said Dorris authorized the offer. All these things were told to Phelps, so that, should Dorris develop any strength in caucus they could be sprung on him. Mr. Morgan corroborated Mr. Pope's testimony, and Col. McAfee, Gov. Phelps' leading friend, corroborated the statements of both Pope and Morgan.

Col. Colby, of St. Louis, testified that Mr. Edens, ex-member from Mississippi County, told him there were dead loads of money in Jefferson City in the Dorris interest. The offer to members was $300 down, and $300 after election. Edens also said he had handled some of Boey's money, and was to get $600; that he had paid six members $250 each to vote for Boey; that Boey's friends were to pay him for getting votes; that he was working in the interest of Boey, and that Dorris was to pay him. Dorris told Colby that he had $25,000 to secure his own election.

W. H. Wilson testified that Gen. Dorris, to whom he was a stranger, loaned him $1,700 without taking any obligation for it. He did not attempt to influence votes for Dorris, but used the money for private purposes; did not know why Dorris loaned him money, nor did he have any understanding with him that he should aid him in securing the Senatorship.

A resolution was passed in the Senate, today, to appoint a committee to inquire whether the present Constitution, known as the Drake Constitution, was adopted by a majority of the voters in 1865. The inquiry involves the counting of votes by the then Secretary of State, Rodman.

PRISON REFORM.

The National Congress—Interesting Testimony from Pennsylvania and Mississippi—A Skeptic.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—In the National Prison Reform Congress this morning, Rev. Dr. Wines offered a resolution for a committee of five to consider the propriety of applying to Congress for aid. Adopted. C. J. Walker, of Michigan; Dr. Bellows, Dr. Wines, of New-York; Edward Earle, of Massachusetts, and R. R. White, of Kentucky, were appointed such Committee. Dr. Bellows read a paper on prison discipline.

Dr. Wines announced that a gentleman who desired his name to be withheld, had donated funds for the publication of the work of Edward Livingstone on penal service, which, when published, will be furnished members for $10.

Rev. Dr. Bellows submitted a resolution acknowledging a debt of gratitude to Mr. Livingstone as the great American founder of humane principles which have since been developed as a true guide to reform in penal laws and their administration. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, in discussing prison reform in his State, asserted that it was 100 years in advance of New-York and Massachusetts. It was founded on the principles of Penn.

Gen. Eggleston, of Mississippi, said he believed his State is in advance of anything he had heard of in the Congress. They had been required to punish but two convicts, and there was very little trouble with them. They have a parlor organ with which to amuse themselves on Sunday. They have a school in which the convicts take an interest, and on Christmas they are permitted to intermingle and have a good dinner. When they are discharged all traces of the prison, as far as possible, are removed from them. They receive $10 and are told to go on their way and do wrong no more.

During the session the subject of intemperance in its relation to crime was discussed. Mrs. Coates contending if rum-shops were not closed, they might go on holding prison congresses until the day of judgment.

At the evening session, a paper written by Dr. Wines, of Prisons, on the reformatory institutions in Europe, was read; also, one by Dr. Anderson on the reformatory institutions in New-York. Reports from Massachusetts and Tennessee were discussed, when the Congress adjourned.

Joins the Republicans.

Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, of New-Jersey, has written a letter, dated Jan. 21, in which he says:

"I am satisfied that our Straightout movement was right; and that it accomplished its purpose. It was a protest, designed to defeat the coalition and give the Democrats an opportunity of organizing their party. It did rouse the elements of Democratic revolt against the Baltimore bargain and sale traders. But they have neither the wisdom nor the honesty to acknowledge their mistake and to resuscitate the party on the basis of the platform of the Louisville Convention. I will not act with those who betrayed us, nor will those who can be betrayed with impunity, who have neither the moral courage to resent a foul wrong nor the sagacity to adopt the only course which can retrieve with honor the errors of the past. I shall hereafter act and vote with the Republican Party—a party which knows its friends, and is not led by its enemies, a party in whom we hear during the whole war, and nothing but very peculiar personal considerations and circumstances, prevented my acting with them from and after the attack on Fort Sumter. The mission of the straight-outs is accomplished, and the coalition party has an offensive odor which is intolerable. It is a spurious, illegitimate offspring of counterfeit Republicanism. The genuine, original Republican Party is preferable to any such hybrid progeny."

Florida Senatorship—Two Unsuccessful Ballots.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 23.—Two ballots were taken in the joint Assembly for United States Senator today. Ex-Gov. Walker, Democrat, received 32. There was no election, 39 being necessary to a choice. Gov. Hart came out today for H. Blabee, Jr., or E. M. Randall, and threatens all Republicans who vote for Conover with the loss of Executive favor. The Governor says it would be a serious calamity to elect a Republican to the United States Senate by Democratic votes. It is reported that Osborne will withdraw from the contest tomorrow. The Legislature adjourned until 12 M. to-morrow.

Arrest of Noted Burglars in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Detectives Cussack and Maron arrested two noted burglars last night in this city. They had in their possession a large amount of jewelry, supposed to have been stolen, and a full kit of burglars tools. Most of the jewelry is marked, and is supposed to have been stolen from private houses or hotels. Among the articles are a valuable gold hunting-case chronometer watch, No. 23,493; a lady's gold hunting-case watch with name partly erased, but supposed to be Annie or Alice Funk; a heavy gold cross set with pearls, marked R. M. Burton. The police authorities desire owners for the property so as to hold the prisoners. Part of the jewelry is marked with only initials.

Six Men Drowned in Crossing a River.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 23.—About dark last night six men attempted to cross the river in a skiff, coming apparently from Green River. When opposite this city their skiff got into the floating ice and was overturned. They were heard to shout for help, crying out that they were freezing to death. None of the steamers or other craft at the wharf could get out to them, and their voices ceased after a few minutes.

Foster to Be Resentenced Today.

District-Attorney Phelps stated, yesterday, that the documents in the Foster case had arrived from Albany, and, it was more than probable, would be filed today, when the case will be brought up in the Supreme Court General Term, and the prisoner resentenced, after which the full penalty of the law will be carried out unless Gov. DIX commutes the sentence.

Stabbing Affray in Spring-Street.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fight occurred at the liquor-store, No. 311 Spring-street, between James Williams, of No. 56 Macdougal-street, and John Smith, of the first-named place. During the fracas Williams was stabbed on the forehead, and severely wounded, and Smith received a slight cut behind the ear. Williams was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Smith was locked up at the Greenwich-street Police Station.

SNOW AND WIND.

The City Visited by Another Blinding Snow-Storm—A Similar Visitation Throughout the West.

The present Winter will long be remembered in New-York for its fitful changes in weather, frequent storms, both of snow and rain, alternated with sunshiny days, which only made the streets to be almost impassable from mud and slush. The great storm which occurred the day after Christmas was so disastrous in its effects, both on travel and traffic in this City, that it was hoped we should not have any more snow to add to our discomfort. In this we were disappointed, for yesterday afternoon, and all of last night, another terrific and blinding snow-storm blockaded the streets, filled the gutters, and choked the culverts, thus creating the same degree of discomfort that was experienced in the last storm, for, although the recent thaw greatly diminished the bulk of snow already piled up in the principal streets, the fresh installment again rendered the thoroughfares almost impassable.

The air yesterday morning betokened the near approach of a storm, and at noon it was evident that more snow would make its unwelcome appearance in our streets. About 3½ o'clock in the afternoon the gray mist which overhung the City in the morning grew darker, and the feathery snow-flakes came down in profusion, and as the wind increased the storm grew rapidly in intensity, so that in less than two hours the pavements were nearly three inches deep in snow. The wind rose to a gale at 6 o'clock, making pedestrianism very unpleasant, especially to working women, who found car accommodations difficult to obtain.

By 6 o'clock, when the countless crowds of men and women were leaving their workshops, manufactories, and other places of industry, they found the pavements three inches deep in snow, and their passage through the streets was rendered still more uncomfortable by the rising gale, which made the snow beat in their faces with blinding fury. Up both sides of Broadway, along Nassau and Chatham streets, down Chambers, Cortlandt, Fulton, and Roosevelt streets the homeward crowds pushed painfully through the storm, frequent falls being sustained by those unfortunate enough to step upon the concealed coal vault covers. These casualties, however, met with little sympathy, for no one knew when his own turn would come. As usual with New-York crowds, the storm, though troublesome to those exposed to it, failed to elicit any ill-humor, and pedestrians seemed determined to be jolly at all hazards. Every ferry-boat was loaded down with passengers between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, as the pilots were unable to run on regular time, the fast-falling snow being almost equal to a fog. By this time the various cars on the different routes, both in this City and in Brooklyn, began to find rapid progress a difficult matter to attain, so double teams were put upon those sent out from the stables, and scarcely any of the roads ran their full number of cars. This increased the difficulty of passengers in reaching home, because all could not find accommodation. None suffered more than working women, for they were unable to obtain entrance to cars, much less secure a seat, simply owing to the crowd of people desirous of riding. As soon as the storm of snow began to develop its intensity, the huge snow-plows were again put in operation, yet they failed to keep the tracks clear at any time during the evening. Blockades occurred at an early hour on both the Third and Fourth-avenue lines, and at 6 o'clock an immense stream of cars was standing almost idle on the former road all the way from the Astor House to Chatham-square; the Fourth-avenue cars also extending in an unbroken line up Centre-street as far as Grand. The Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars were also blockaded at the down-town terminus, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Broadway and Seventh-avenue cars in passing up Church-street. Even after the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars reached their regular tracks in West Broadway their rate of speed was very slow, few of them succeeding in reaching Canal-street in half an hour. The Belt line cars did very well up to 9 o'clock, but at that hour nearly all were drawn off. The Second-avenue cars did no better. The first road to give out was the Bleecker-street line, their track being made impassable in Centre-street by the plows of the Fourth-avenue Road; indeed, this line has been compelled to use the Fourth-avenue track along that thoroughfare since the last great storm. At 8 o'clock people looking for Bleecker-street cars failed to find them, so had recourse to the trunk lines, and thus added to their crowd of passengers.

The car drivers were not alone in their misery, for the thousands of trucks, drays, omibusses, express wagons, cabs, and other vehicles were unable to make any decided headway against the storm, so that frequent blockades were occasioned at the intersection of the principal thoroughfares and at converging lines of travel. Those streets leading to the principal ferries were full of vehicles, and the ferry-boats were carrying them at an unusually late hour.

The hummocks of ice occasioned by the last storm, so frequently found in the streets, also added to the difficulties of drivers, for their horses were constantly slipping and falling, frequently to the injury of the unfortunate animals.

As the storm continued, the wind rose in strength until it became a gale, its effect being clearly seen along both river fronts, betokening, as it went surging through the cordage of the shipping, bad weather along the coast. Indeed, ships at sea, or in the offing, must have experienced heavy weather, and doubtless some shipwrecks occurred. The arrivals in port, yesterday, were considerably lessened by the storm; vessels being, no doubt, compelled to beat off shore. Even in the North and East Rivers, scarcely anything but steam-boats could be seen in motion. The extent of the storm, judging by telegraphic dispatches, had a wide area. The trains on all of the leading lines of railroads due in this City last night were behind time, The Erie mail-train, due in this City at 11 A. M. had not been reported at 1 of this morning. The north mail via the Hudson River, due at the same hour, was behind time nearly two hours. The mail from the east, which should have arrived at 11¾ P. M., was fully three hours overdue. The south mail, which was due at 10¾ P. M., was reported not in at 1 o'clock.

The cars along the Brooklyn roads shared the fate of those in New-York, so that the thousands of persons crossing the ferries were either compelled to walk home or sustain long delays. In Williamsburg it was the same story, and at 9 o'clock very few street-cars were running on Long Island. The steam railroad trains, however, made very good time, considering the storm.

As we go to press the storm is still progressing, the snow, however, having ceased at midnight, being succeeded by a disagreeable sleet, the wind continuing in its mad career; rattling windows, creaking signs, and groaning shutters, proving its violence to those within doors, while those without were compelled to brave its force as best they might.

Accidents Yesterday.

Michael Haley, aged fifty-six, of No. 61 Sullivan-street, accidentally fell from the front platform of Car No. 80 of the Broadway line, at the corner of Spring and Wooster streets, last evening, and sustained a fracture of one of his legs.

Samuel Elwell, aged fifty, Captain of the sloop J. Perkins, lying at the foot of Barclay-street, fell on the sidwalk at the corner of Barclay and West streets and broke his left leg.

James Anderson, aged forty-two, of No. 636 Second-avenue, was pushed down at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue by Hugh Reilley, and Anderson had a leg broken. Reilley was arrested.

Michael Lillis, aged twenty-two, of No. 339 East Twenty-fourth-street, fell on the sidewalk in Irving-place, and striking on the back of his head sustained a serious fracture of the skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

John Craig, aged forty-seven, of No. 127 King-street, Brooklyn, fell on the sidewalk at Eighth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, and fractured a leg. He was cared for at the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

Ellen Curran, aged twenty-five, of Fifty-fifth-street and First-avenue, fell down-stairs at her residence, and fractured an arm.

Another Snow-Storm in the West.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—The terrible snow-storm which commenced here early this morning continued all day, and until 10 o'clock tonight, with unabated violence. Snow has fallen to the depth of probably ten inches on the level, but a furious north-east wind has drifted it so that it is difficult to tell the exact depth at this hour. At 10½ o'clock the snow had about ceased, and the wind is abating in violence. No trains left the City on any of the railroads to-night, and hundreds of business men living in the suburban villages are snow-bound in the City. The street railroads have run a limited number of cars all day, with four horses to each. Reports from the South and South-west, East and West show that the storm has been even more severe in those directions than here. The storm seems to have extended but a comparatively short distance North and North-west. On the Chicago and North-western Railroad the snow is reported not heavy beyond Oshkosh, and though no trains left here to-night on that road, trains are running between Oshkosh and Fort Howard. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad reports that there is no snow 100 miles west of Milwaukee. The Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa, Road reports that it has been snowing heavily all day and drifting badly. The trains on all the roads have been abandoned. Omaha reports the weather cold and windy, but clear, and there is no snow. On the Illinois Central Road the storm extends from Chicago to Cairo. The snow is from ten to twelve inches in depth, and is drifting badly. On the Michigan Southern Road trains are reported moving, but the snow is deep, and is drifting badly. Along the line of the Michigan Central the storm has extended beyond Jackson, at which point the snow is reported a foot deep on a level. Throughout Central Illinois the storm has raged for the past thirty hours, and all roads are blockaded. No trains have arrived at or left Springfield since this morning on any road, and the snow is fifteen inches deep.

Jacksonville, Ill., reports a similar condition of affairs. A train on the South-eastern Road is snow-bound and completely buried some miles from Jacksonville.

At Peoria, the storm raged with terrible fury. Trains on all the roads are abandoned. Several trains on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Road are snow-bound at Fairbury. Fortunately, the cold has not been severe, the thermometer here standing at 21° above zero all day. The amount of suffering from the storm is not likely to be great.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—The storm is still raging here and west to the Mississippi River, but does not extend into Minnesota yet. No trains will leave here for the West to-night, and the trains on the road are considerably delayed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The snow-storm which began here last night still continues, and is the severest which has been experienced here this season. There are about six inches of snow on the ground, and a high wind prevails. The mercury stands at 38° above zero.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The most violent snow-storm of the season set in from the north-east early this morning, and at dark continued unabated. The snow drifts badly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—A severe snow-storm has prevailed here since midnight last night, and at 7 o'clock this evening it is still snowing briskly. The snow is fully a foot deep, and railroad trains are very much delayed on nearly all the roads.

Signal Office Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—A. M.—The storm on Wednesday night, central over the Western portion of Tennessee and Eastern Arkansas, has moved north-eastward to Ohio; heavy rains have fallen over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and heavy snow from Nebraska and Missouri to lower Michigan, the lower-lake region and Western Pennsylvania; brisk and high north-easterly to south-easterly winds and snow are now prevailing from Lake Michigan to New-Jersey, New-York and southern portions of New-England; rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk westerly to north-easterly wind and generally clear weather from Texas and Arkansas to Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England falling barometer, rising temperature, brisk to high north-easterly to south-easterly winds and snow; for the Middle States falling barometer, somewhat higher temperature, brisk and high north-easterly to south-easterly winds and snow, except rain for southern portion, the wind shifting to south-westerly and north-westerly over the southern and western portions during the day and over the eastern and northern portions during Friday and veering with increasing velocity; falling temperature; for the Southern States rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and very generally clear weather; from Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes and Lake Erie, rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly to easterly winds, diminishing in force, and clearing weather, accompanied by areas of light snow over the lake region. Cautionary signals continue at Baltimore, Cape May, New-York, New-London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 2 Park-row: 3 A. M., 30°; 6 A. M., 29°; 9 A. M., 29°; 12 M., 31½°; 3 P. M., 32°; 6 P. M., 28°; 9 P. M., 25½°; 12 P. M., 23°. Average temperature yesterday, 28¾°.

Reception at the Tenth-Street Studio.

The artists whose studios are located in the well-known building on Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, held a grand reception yesterday for the benefit of their friends and patrons. All the studios were thrown open, and the choicest productions of the various painters were placed on the easels and in conspicuous positions. Many of the rooms were exquisately decorated with objects of art and virtu, glorious old tapestry, armor, carved wood, majolica, and porcelain; others had varieties of fauns beautifully arranged, and others bouquets of delicate hot-house flowers. The studios were crowded with guests, principally ladies, who wandered from one charming place to another with feelings of bewildered delight, like so many butterflies amid beds of lilies and roses. Mr. Bradford, who was the lion of the day, having just returned from England, where his Arctic pictures have received universal commendation, exhibited his white bear cartoons and several fine landscapes. Mr. Beard's room contained a charming picture of squirrels, and another, very comic, of a boy out gunning crawling under the fallen trunk of a tree, in the belief that he heard something. A bear on the top of the trunk looks down on him with a queer glance of inquiry. Mr. Le Clear received many congratulations and encomiums on his having accepted the Professorship of the School of Painting. His portraits of Page, Bryant, Bellows, Bayard, &c., were much admired. Beade's room was a mass of waving palms, and was profusely decorated with gorgeous butterflies and superb flowers. His painted epiphytes were truly exquisite. Mr. Perry's *genre* pictures won the applause of the judicious, especially the "Preparation for Thanksgiving Dinner." The following artists also had their studios open for the reception of guests: Matthew Wilson, L. Henry, J. Fisch, M. F. De Haas, Sanford R. Gifford, Wortmington, Whittridge, Mac Entee, Van Elten, and others.

Constitutionality of the New Jury Law.

An appeal was argued in the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of one Barclay, convicted of larceny, in which, among other questions raised, was one bearing on the constitutionality of the new Jury law. Mr. William F. Howe, on behalf of the plaintiff in error, contended that the provisions of the new Jury law which, on a challenge for principal cause, permits a juror to serve, notwithstanding a preconceived opinion or impression as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, (if he states he can render an impartial verdict on the evidence, notwithstanding such preconceived opinions,) is unconstitutional and void; that it is so void and unconstitutional because impairing the right of trial by jury, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State. District-Attorney Phelps, on behalf of the people, contended that the only provision of the Constitution upon which it can be claimed to infringe is that of article 1, Section 1: "The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever;" that this provision, while securing the right in all cases in which it existed at the time the Constitution was adopted, was not limited, nor by implication, limits or restrains the right of the Legislature to regulate trial by jury; that the right has been repeatedly exercised and sanctioned by the Courts.

The Court reserved its decision.

The Ball of the Heavy-Weights—A Social Gathering at Irving Hall.

The Fourth annual ball of "The Heavy-weights of the State of New-York" took place last night at Irving Hall. The inclemency of the weather outside had no effect in detaining the Heavy-weights at home. The "Heavy-weights Society" is an emanation from the old Fat Men's Club, having discarded some few of the usages of that famous organization, and weeded out a number of persons whose obesity was their only claim to consideration. Much regret was experienced at the absence of Mr. Busch, who weighs 425 pounds, and is one of the pillars of the Club. His very great weight, however, has become so oppressive to him that he reluctantly remained away. The honors of the evening were carried off by Mr. Samuel C. McGraw, who weighs 361 pounds 10 ounces, and stands 6 feet 4½ inches high, and is withal a magnificent specimen of heavy manhood. Mr. McGraw was appropriately placed on the Floor Committee, and took his position at the principal door of the ball-room and welcomed his fellow heavy-weights. The Floor Committee consisted of sixteen gentlemen, whose united weights reached the figure of 5,525 pounds. The majority of the Heavy-weights were accompanied by their wives, and it was a noticeable fact that the fatter the gentleman the thinner the lady who accompanied him, which gave a tinge of variety to the affair. The number of heavy weights among the ladies was not very great, but there were some dozen or so whose *embonpoint* was worthy of the occasion, and reflected the highest credit on the perspicuity of the managers in bringing them together. The ball opened at 10½ P. M., with a Lanciers in which nearly all the heavies joined. The programme throughout was excellent, though particularly long, and embraced no less than twenty-four dances. The attendance, considering the evening, was very large, and was not, of course, confined to heavy weights, for it included large numbers of ordinarily-built humanity, besides some very handsome ladies, in elegant toilets. Whether fatness is a peculiarity of Israelites or not is not very clear, but certainly last night's ball drew together an extraordinary large crowd of those "Children of the Desert," whose general obesity, particularly among the feminine port

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 23, Haller, Wilkins & Co. as public auction disposed of the premises known as No. 549 Eighth-avenue, west side, 50.9 feet north of Thirty-seventh-street, comprising a lot 16 by 100 feet, with a three-story frame house upon the front thereof, and brick buildings in the rear, for $24,150; the purchaser being C. F. Southmayd. The property is mortgaged for $20,000. The same firm also sold at public auction, three lots, each 20 by 100.11 feet, situate on the south side of West One Hundred and Seventh-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, for $3,000 each, to E. J. Phillips. Hugh M. Camp concluded the legal sale of houses and lots on East Fifty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, which was adjourned from last week, with the following results: One four-story and basement high-stoop Ohio stone front house (unfinished) and lot—latter 16.9 by 100.5 feet—on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $18,500, to William F. Keyes; three four-story and basement high-stoop Ohio stone front houses (unfinished) and lots—latter each 20 by 100.5 feet—on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, 120 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $21,100, $20,900, and $20,100 respectively—to Joseph Thomson, one of the defendants in the legal actions; one similar house and lot, adjoining above, 120 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $18,500, to John Hoss. also a party in interest. This property sold at about the same rates as those heretofore sold, an expenditure of from $3,000 to $4,000 each being required to complete them. The sales yesterday were made under five separate Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, the moneys being respectively, Messrs. G. Irving Whitehead, George L. Ingraham, Walter L. Livingston, Thomas H. Landon, and Jacob F. Miller. The sale by R. H. Ludlow & Co., of the brown-stone house and lot, forty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, did not take place as announced, the realty having been withdrawn from the public markets.

Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

To-day at the Exchange, auctions as follows will be held, all of greater importance than usual. By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, at Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Master W. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of 45 lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth-street, together forming a plot in all 76.6 by 92.8 by 82.5 by 103.8 feet, and one lot in rear of same, on the north side of West Fifty-fifth-street, 94.2 feet east of Broadway, in size 25 by 54.8 by 25.1 by 53.9 feet; also, in another action, same referee, two lots, opposite in size 50.5 by 98 feet, on the east side of Avenue A, 250.8 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street. By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, at Exchange, by order of Supreme Court, R. M. Hanson, Esq., referee, of three houses and lots, on Lexington-avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Fifty-sixth-street, lots each 20 by 80 feet.

The following recent sales at private contract are reported:

By Wade & Andrews, No. 1,581 Third-avenue, corner Eighty-sixth-street, one three-story brick house and lot on East Eighty-sixth-street, south side, between Second and Third avenues; sold for $6,250, and one full lot on East Eighty-seventh-street, south side, 100 feet west of First-avenue, sold for $2,600.

By L. Friedman, No. 113 Broadway, one plot on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second-street, having a front on the avenue of 51.6 feet, and on the street of 145 feet, rear line 36 feet, sold for $6,250. Also two lots, each 21 by 85 feet, on East One Hundred and Tenth-street, south side, 175 feet west of Fourth-avenue, sold for $2,600.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, four full lots on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, with two full lots on the north side of the street, named, and one full lot on the same side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue—seven lots in all—sold for $34,650. This same sale was previously reported at $32,800, as made by Mr. Raynor, and the above is a resale for the possession of the same property at the advance noticed.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Haller, Wilkins & Co.

Wortman, No. 549 8th-av., w. s. 50.9 ft. n. of 37th-st., embracing 1 lot with three-story frame house on front and brick buildings in rear, 16x100 ..... $24,150

Same, West, 107th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 2 lots, 25x100.11, $2,600 each 5,200

By Hugh N. Camp.

3 four-story and basement high-stoop Ohio stone front h. (unfinished) and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 120.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 16.8x130.5 ..... $18,500

3 four-story and basement high-stoop Ohio stone front h. (as finished) and l., on East 59th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 22x100.5 21,100

3 similar h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot same size 20,900

3 similar h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 480 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot same size 21,100

Same h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot same size 19,800

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Canal-st., n. w. corner Renwick-st., No. 505, 25.3 ft. on Renwick-st., 71.2, h. and l. $19,000

Dyckman Homestead, Part 2, map 717, lot Nos. 32 and 34 26,000

Same, No. 327, 125.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 12.8x97 5,000

Greene-st., Nos. 58 and 60, leasehold, h. and l. 6,000

Negatie-st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 16.8 by 50 2,000

Liberty-st., s. s., corner Church-st., 4 ft. 7x53 4,000

42d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th-av., 42x100.5 20,000

42d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 26.5x100.4; 42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 30.3x104.10, line 100.5, gore lot 9,000

42d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.4, ½ part.. 7,500

41st-st., n. s., rear lot, 50.5 ft. n. of 41st-st., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x50 1,516

42d-st., s. s., 224.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x102.2 3,400

41st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x96.10; 41st-st., s. s., rear lot, adjoining above on 2d-av., irreg. 6,000

67th-st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18x62.9 11,500

96th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100; 2d-av., n. w. corner 96th-st., 100.6x100, ½ part 20,000

Same, No. 256 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.11; 116th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av 18,500

116th-st., n. s., 186 ft. w. of 3d-av., 48x100.10 12,500

Madison-av., e. s., 16.11 ft. n. of 126th-st., 20x80 8,500

Same property 12,500

Madison-av., e. s., 322 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x77 23,000

Prescott-st., s. w. corner Emerson-st., 21.6x243.1 5,600

Hamilton-av., e. s., 100 ft. e. of Academy-st., 50x150 5,400

3d-av., s. w. corner 82d-st., 100.8x115 22,500

3d-av., e. s., 45.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 9x76 2,750

86th-st., W. s., 90.5 ft. s. of 86th-st., n. and l., Columbia College lease 55,000

2d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 99th-st., 40x80 65,000

LEASES.

Division-st., No. 73, 3 years, per year $1,000

Greene-st., Nos. 58 and 60, 2 years, per year 11,000

6th-av., No. 760, 5 years, per year 2,000

6th-av., No. 545, 1 front lot and 2 rear lots, 2 years, per year 1,300

Same, South, No. 19, 10 years, per year 8,000

5th-av., No. 207, 3 years, per year 1,750

Front-st., Nos. 287, 289, 291, 8 years, per year 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

PRICE & HAINES,

No. 221 Broad-st., upstairs, Elizabeth, N. J., and No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York,

offer for sale, or exchange, and rent a number of large and small houses, stores, farms, building lots, &c. Call and examine our list.

TENEMENT PROPERTY PAYS WELL. If properly looked after.

I will take entire charge of property in 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 14th Wards.

GEORGE B. WALTON, Agent, No. 21 Park-row.

A GRAMERCY PARK.—FINE FAMILY residence, and six-stalled stable, on 19th-st.; 24x 30x 250, house 30x70, with large room and pantry extension, 105 feet; four-story, high-stoop, stone, soundly built, and in complete repair; price for house, stable, and grounds in fee, only $75,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 258 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN West 16th-st., near 7th-av., 25 feet front; contains all modern improvements and is in perfect order; with or without the furniture. Sold on account of the owner's going to Europe. Apply to or address MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A PARCEL OF fifty-eight lots for sale, fronting on Broadway and New-av., at Washington Heights, at a low price and on very easy terms, to close the estate. Will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to the agent, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—IN 42D-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A very desirable four-story stone house, 22 feet wide, beautifully fitted up and in perfect order. Will be sold reasonably, with possession 1st May. For particulars, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LET 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 555 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

$28,000 FOR A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, on Irving-place, near 19th-st.; size 22x75x35; in good order and every way desirable.

BELLAMY BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF TWO FULL Plots on West 56th-st., free from rock, at $6,000 each; terms easy. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $4,000, $5,000, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York and cars to Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.

GUY HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

DOCK PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, E. D. for sale or lease, 100 feet on river by 400 feet to 1st-st.; also, half block, 1st to 2d-st., on North 5th-st. Call at No. 12 Bond-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THIRTY MINUTES ONLY.—HEALTHY Heights, Jersey City; handsome cottages, $1,500 to $4,000; Fourth-ward houses, twelve rooms, $4,500 to $5,500; villas with large gardens, old homesteads, &c.; line of Palisades, New-York Bay Shore, Hackensack Railroad extension, &c., for sale and exchange.

JOHN R. PLATT,
Opposite Court-house, Jersey City Heights.

A BERGEN COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Sixty-five acres, fine large house, good orchards, out-buildings and fences in good order, having over 1,000 feet road frontage it is admirably adapted for division; is accessible by three lines of railway; about 1¼ miles from Norwood, N. J. For terms address H. A. S., Box No. 3,629 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.

Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

A BARGAIN. TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AT ELIZABETH.—Fine house, thirteen rooms, all improvements; lot 66x130; stable on premises; suitable for gentleman's residence. Also, a lot fronting Jefferson-park. Apply to S. J. AHERN, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York, or J. M. MEEKER & SONS, No. 129 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

Several small and desirable houses for sale or to let at Elizabeth.

WOODLAWN, WESTCHESTER.—Lots for sale, ready for immediate improvement, near the new depot of Harlem Railroad; only $250 per lot; houses now being built upon some recently sold; Woodlawn will be annexed to New-York City this Winter; liberal terms to purchasers, especially those desiring to build. Apply immediately to POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren-st., or branch office at Fordham.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER SHORE—Modern house, about four acres and out-buildings, $16,000; more land if required; one hour to New-York. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE. —State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.
(Known as the *Post* Buildings.)
ALSO ON
MAIDEN-LANE, FRAUL, MONROE, AND CHERRY STS.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

The following described real estate, viz.:

HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE,

the valuable property situate

AT THE JUNCTION

of the above-named streets, together with the granite and brick buildings thereon, being Nos. 6 Hanover-st., 16 Exchange-place, and 69 Beaver-st., and now known as

POST'S BUILDINGS.

From its shape, which is nearly square,
ITS FRONTAGE ON THREE STREETS,
AFFORDING EVERY ADVANTAGE OF LIGHT,
ITS SIZE,
CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WALL-ST.,
From which street it is
VERY CONSPICUOUS.

All combine to render this property one of the most valuable in that immediate section of the City. It is capable of being either altered or improved so as to produce a

VERY LARGE RENTAL.

DIMENSIONS:

53 feet 4 inches on Hanover-st.
64 feet 2½ inches on Exchange-place.
76 feet 2 inches on Beaver-st.

MAIDEN-LANE.

The five-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Maiden-lane, between William and Gold sts., and known as No. 83. The building covers nearly the entire lot and has an office extension. Lot 25 feet 1 inches on Maiden-la. 61 feet 11 inches on the north line, and 90 feet 9 inches on the southerly line.

PEARL-ST.

The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pearl-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., known as No. 334. Lot 25 feet 2 inches front, 126 feet 11 inches on the easterly, and 124 feet 2 inches on the westerly side.

The four-story brick store and lot situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., near Hanover-st., and known as No. 119. Lot 20x66.11 on east line and 68.10 on west line.

CHERRY-ST.

The lot of land situate on the southerly side of Cherry-st., between James-slip and Roosevelt-st., known as Nos. 69 and 71; 33 feet 5 inches by 61 feet.

MONROE-ST.

Four three-story brick houses and lots situate on the northerly side of Monroe-st., about 32 feet west of Jackson-st., Nos. 267, 269½, and 271; each 16 feet 3 inches in width, and varying in depth from 62 to 67 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

TERMS.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE, TUESDAY, FEB. 11,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
100 DESIRABLE LOTS
ON LEADING STREETS AND AVENUES
IN THE NINTH, NINETEENTH, AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS
OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Property all splendidly located and very desirable for INVESTMENT OR IMPROVEMENT. Maps one week before sale, at office of Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOS. 478, 480, 482 BROADWAY, and No. 60 Crosby-st., 75 feet on Broadway, 25 feet on Crosby-st., to let or lease; will be improved by first-class building to suit occupant. Also, Nos. 21 and 23 Peck-slip, corner of Water-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

TO LET—TO A MANUFACTURER OR MILLER, a small mill on Long Island, with dwelling-house and a few acres land; convenient to sloop landing and railroad depot; distance from New-York about twenty-six miles. Apply to ROBERT FRANCIS, No. 47 Broad-st.

A—TO LET.—6 CORTLANDT-ST., north side, near Broadway, a large desirable five-story brown-stone-front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size, 25x 115 feet. Apply to
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE WITH STEAM POWER, —A part of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to
McCLAVE BROS.,
113th-av. and 2d-st.

NO. 2 GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR Broadway, four-story brick, with substantial building, to let or lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF A CROSS street, between 16th and 23d sts., 27x100, to lease for fifteen years, with three renewals of fifteen years each. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

SIXTH-AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 26th sts., 37 feet by 100, to lease for fifteen years, with three renewals of fifteen years each. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, TWO FLOORS, 56x44; good light, steam elevator; insurance low on balance of building. No. 160 West 27th-st.

TO LEASE—STORE, WITH BASEMENT and ware-room, No. 894 Broadway, above 19th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED, TILL MAY 1, 1873.—Admirable three-story, high-stoop house, suitable for a first-class and small private family. Location, East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Rent, from February to May 1, 1873, $800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT GREENWICH, Conn.—A comfortable cottage: nine rooms, stable, garden, &c., in the best part of the village, on Putnam-av.; rent only $750 per year; possession April 1; will be furnished for a good tenant on a lease of three or five years. Apply to owner.

FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. F. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—A THREE OR four-story building within the rectangle bounded by Broadway, Maiden-lane, William-st., and Exchange-place. Address, with lowest terms, Box No. 2,078 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED THOROUGHly first-class house on Murray Hill; immediate possession desired. Address Box No. 47 Post-office, New-Haven, Conn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.

JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 57 BROADWAY AND No. 39 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1873.

My son, WM. A. POND, JR., becomes a partner in my business this day.

The firm name will remain the same as heretofore, WM. A. POND & CO. WM. A. POND.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF GEO. D. ALLEN, in our firm, ceases from this date, and Mr. FRANCIS JENKINS is alone authorized to settle and liquidate any outstanding business of the firm.

MACY & JENKINS.

Dated NEW-YORK, 20th JANUARY, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,
OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION)
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st.,

Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego** to **Lewiston**, on the **Niagara River**, with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines**; is **admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local and through business**; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and **UNION BANK OF LONDON.** Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. **RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.**

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 10 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. OGDEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices, { New-Rochelle. / No. 1 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Capital - -	$200,000 00
Surplus - -	403,886 87
Assets Jan. 1, 1873 - -	$603,886 87

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

payable on and after Feb. 1 at New-York Office.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity. For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.

Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,

$301,595 00.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF Managers, notice is hereby given that the initiation fee of this Exchange, on and after 1st February, 1873, will be $500.

JAMES W. McCULLOH,
Chairman Room Committee.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Jan. 14, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

We now offer those Bonds at the above VERY LOW price. **THE CANADA SOUTHERN,** or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight,* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROFIT AND SAFETY.

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line to the Atlantic
VERMONT DIVISION. Early LAND One

THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION, the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining *profit with absolute safety.* For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 29. | Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
China, Wednesday, Feb. 5. | Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
Algeria, Wednesday, March 5.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage passage.....to Liverpool, Queenstown or Glasgow.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 9 P. M.
CANADA, WESTER.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, GEOGAN.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Griee.....Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway

E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 15 April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of Europe.

Drafts issued for £1 and upward, payable in any part of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, 91 and 93 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. JAS. FERRIS.....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IOWA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $80, currency.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.....BOUSSAL...Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most desirable route, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

INDIA.....Sat., Jan. 25 | AUSTRALIA, Sat. Feb. 8
CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1 | VICTORIA, Sat., Feb. 22

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railroad station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, Bristol, and all points in the West of England and Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPE.....Wed'day, Feb. 12
ARAGONA, WINGES.....Wed'day, Feb. 26
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in February, loading at Pier No. 12 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs., Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday.....Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs., Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 24th of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEPAUGH.....Feb. 24
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 29
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 North River, at 3 P. M., easter than rain:

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,).....Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,).....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, Feb. 13.
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,).....Feb. 20

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accomodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Aligre, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Sail-power and Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....2,000 tons
CARMARTHEN.....2,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Jan. 23.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line.
No. 312 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30, 1873—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. DAVARIL, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 92 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship SPIDER, Capt. Delaney, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, No. 1 Fifth Avenue, Hotel, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.

PARAN STEVENS, Executor.
JOHN L. MELCHER, CHARLES G. STEVENS, } Executors.

d5-law6m F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

THEODORE PABST,
HENRY ESCH,
Executors.

d13-law6m F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.

ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.

s6-law6m F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 113 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.

CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.

ja24-law6m Fr SAMUEL M. MEEKER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.

BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.

s13-law6m F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1872.

FRANCIS W. MORSE,
Executor.

o11-law6m F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 31 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.

CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

s20-law6m F

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity is offered to purchase the stock, machinery, and fixtures of a first-class jobbing stationery, blank-book manufactory, and job-printing establishment, now doing a profitable business, and located in the largest Western city; has been established for over twelve years, with increased business each year. To capitalists seeking business chances, and having from $40,000 to $50,000 cash, or its equivalent, this is a rare opening. The impaired health of the resident partner is the sole reason for offering the business for sale. For further information address WM. WRIGHT, Secretary St. Louis Type Foundry Company, St. Louis, Mo.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE IN FLORists' Business.—In consequence of having two places of business, I will sell one of them, with splendid stock of camellias, roses, &c., just coming into bloom, and other choice plants; business established fifteen years; no trouble of disposing of all the flowers and plants that can be raised; the location best in Buffalo, and rent of green-houses low; business easily managed; terms $1,250, part cash, balance on time. Address D. GRINTON, Box No. 2,573 Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE WEST. With mortgage business who has an influential acquaintance among capitalists and can induce those having money to loan to look into the merits of a good, safe investment. Call this day at Astor House, or address EDW. F. SWEET, Box No. 2,990 New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, Fourth Avenue, 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For Sound Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:35, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:05, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 10:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00, 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:30, 6:35, 6:38, 7:25, 8:05 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, and Greenwich, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 6:30, 6:38, 7:25 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

DOWN-TOWN TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 and 8:05 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22, 3:05, and 8:05 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:05 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:05 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 3:05 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:35 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:05, and 9:05 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:35 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:22, and 3:05 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:3 A. M., 3, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:20, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 3, 5, 6, 8:30, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M.; 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:30 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 3:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor-house, and foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M., Ellenville, 7:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M., Middletown, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M., West Bloomingdale, 7 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:18, 11:38 A. M., 3:37, 5:45, 7:37, 9:38 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M., 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M.; Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars from Albany to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

9:30 A. M.—New-York Express, Northport, Locust Valley, and Roslyn Accommodation.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Hockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT at as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Tickets and Staterooms at 204 Broadway, and No. 3 North River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c., steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

PROPOSALS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT INvites written proposals from responsible parties, with satisfactory security, to remove night soil from this City until May 1, 1875, or the sooner termination of the Gallagher contract, in accordance with the terms of the Andrews contract, except that the receiving boats shall receive night soil during the day as well as during the night. Copies of these two contracts can be seen at the Secretary's office. Proposals will be received until the 3d of February next.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH E. BOSWORTH, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873, as follows:

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The cardboard must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And if is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be bundled in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to satisfy bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be marked by the manufacturer under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the

FRANCE.

Humanity's Foibles—A Grumbling Population—Popular Complaints—Disadvantages of Republican Simplicity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873.

Some of the oldest writers, whose works have been handed down to us, have remarked upon the general tendency of mankind to indulge in complaints, and writers of all ages have noted the wide difference men find between the actualities of life and the hopes formed of them. True it is, even in this age of reason and enlightenment, that we make light of all our blessings and exaggerate our simplest misfortunes. We have not yet adopted in practice the Horatian maxim of taking gratefully the gifts the gods bestow. Country people are supposed to be particularly addicted to the habit of growling over their constant woes. In youth I remember remarking that, despite the disappearance of the fields, every year brought a most disastrous failure of the crops. The wheat had been put in only to be destroyed by rust; the rains of Spring had killed the young tobacco plants; if they managed to survive, the Summer's drouth was sure to wither them beyond recovery, and later the cut-worm came to finish the remainder and to complete together the ruin of the planter and his crops. Nevertheless, abundant harvests followed each other in regular succession, and even the persistent grumblers showed outward signs of prosperity which formed a contrast to their professions. But while the habit of complaining has become chronic, if it is not hereditary with the *compagnard*, it is scarcely less common, perhaps, among the classes of all large communities which depend for existence upon industry or toil. The people of Paris are habitual grumblers, and at the most unexpected moments one sees the entire shopkeeping class shaking its head in abject despair, and complaining in chorus over the utter failure of trade. A week ago it seemed to me that every tradesman in Paris was hard pressed to serve his customers, yet today we are told that business is dead, and that hundreds of merchants are on the verge of ruin. If this could be taken literally one might well take alarm for the fate of those who are not shop-keepers, for at no period in modern history, perhaps, did fate, misfortune, custom, law, and the exigencies of government so combine to ruin those who have nothing to sell for, the special benefit of those who have. I never before fully understood the term "bourgeois government" applied to the reign of Louis Philippe, or more particularly to that portion of it which saw the Ministry of M. Thiers. The Emperor took great pains to protect the laboring classes, and to guard them from the results of bourgeois speculation, but at the present time everything conspires to place something at the mercy of the shop-keeping class. Small *rentiers* are groaning under their burdens, and are dying by scores from no remedy but despair. To their joability to make both ends meet working men also fall into habits of despair, and, as the saying goes, throw the handle after the ax. In other words, they take to drink, and drunkenness increases as habits of industry decline. The *boutiguiers* take the well side of the street, and, as a natural consequence in this country, run to an extreme which exceeds all common sense as well as reason. As if to give them an opportunity for further exigencies, the Government has just added from ten to fifteen per cent. to the *octroi* duties of Paris, and provisions of all sorts have gone up with a bound which, considering previous prices, is truly marvelous. It must be understood that butter, chickens, eggs, milk, and everything for consumption in the city, pay a very considerable tax for the right of entry, and when the exigencies of the Government demand an increase of this tax to the extent of fifteen per cent., a very considerable augmentation is the result. Dealers make the new duties an excuse, (a plausible one, it must be confessed,) for adding an equal percentage to their own profits over and above the demands of the city.

POPULAR COMPLAINTS.

Yet even with this the Parisians who buy and sell are not content, and they loudly complain that, despite the apparent activity during the holidays, no sales of consequence were made. The temporary dealers along the boulevards say that they have barely met expenses. One cannot say how far these complaints are justified, since this year the *ouvriers* were crowded out by the shop-keepers, who replenish their stock from their regular place of trade. Formerly one could see the laborers' stock diminish from day to day, and when nearly sold out some charitable person—a very high personage it may have been—was pretty certain to buy out the remainder. Today the *barragues* look as full as when first stocked, and upon this ground an extension of time has been demanded. Moreover, a delegation from the shopkeepers of Paris has just visited M. Thiers in order to inform him that business is bad, and that *Les affaires ne marchent pas*. Always solicitous for the bourgeois interest, M. Thiers promised to do all in his power to help business on, and is now trying to encourage society in leading a less economical life. Whether or not he will succeed remains to be seen, for his necessary taxes have made the common necessities of life so expensive that very few can indulge in luxuries. History records that a similar delegation once went to Louis XIV., who listened with royal patience to the long address read to him. "Business is bad, then," said the grand monarch, "and it must be very bad if all you have written there is true. Well, we will try and make it better." The King gave a few orders at once, and in a week Paris was in the midst of an enormous fête; the Court was assembled at receptions and balls, and the expenses rendered necessary by the orders of the King nearly ruined the courtiers who then enjoyed the sunshine of royal favor. M. Thiers has tried the same plan, and ordered his ministers to give a series of receptions, but from the aspect of that just given by M. Jules Simon I fancy very little help will be given to the trade of Paris. His own stay at the Elysée has done some good, but the cry is still for a permanent Court, the bourgeois element finding that Republican simplicity is a costly article to them, and has to be paid for out of their pockets. At least, they are beginning to fancy so, and in the present state of things they are not far wrong. Almost everything here in the way of trade has to go through a very severe crisis before it will get upon the right basis.

A RULER'S EXAMPLE.

This recalls an item which goes to show the dependence of society upon a Court of some sort, and the influence of the Court upon society at large. At the present time people dine late, and 8 o'clock has become the regular dinner hour. This comes from the fact that M. Thiers takes his "forty winks" every day before dinner, and when fatigued rarely wakes before 6½ or 7. About 5 o'clock he retires to his room, his servant rolls him in a blanket and tucks him up carefully, and in a few moments he is fast asleep. It is very rare that he is in bed before midnight, and he begins work every morning before 5 o'clock, although it is scarcely light at 7½. Formerly he took but one hour's sleep before dinner, but now he takes two, and by common consent dinner has been postponed to 8 o'clock in order to give the President as much rest as possible. Why he should rest any better because families in Paris delay their dinner is a serious question, but fashion has established some sort of connection between the two, and fashion is as near omnipotent as anything mundane. M. Thiers is now in excellent health, and there has been no graver evening for a long time than that which saw M. Guizot at the Prefecture. The latter treated an old friend, who had passed three score and ten, as a *gamin*, to the great amusement of all, and it was said to have been a rich treat to hear the shafts of wit scattered by Guizot and Thiers, and M. de Remusat himself, hard upon eighty years of age. M. Dufaure is not far behind him, and he, too, was brilliant in his grim and cynical humor. I am sorry to say, however, that M. de Remusat is now ill, so ill that the reception announced for tonight had to be postponed, yet thus far there are no serious fears.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Count Arnim opened his *salons* the other evening, and this is the first time since the war that a regular reception has been held at the German Ambassador's. M. Thiers was present, and also most of the Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps. Besides, there was a very brilliant company, and the reception was a great success. Of course, the French reporters could not allow this opportunity for a squib to escape them, and several remarks are made which are neither very ill-natured nor in very good taste. One says, for instance, that in order to remove all unpleasant souvenirs, M. d'Arnim had all the clocks removed from his parlors.

AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM.

The topic of the day in the journalistic world is the hot polemic which has been going on between M. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Rane. The former is called a bully and a duelist, but there is some exaggeration in the charge. Like Jennings Wise, of Virginia, killed at Roanoke Island, he resolved, some years ago, never to send another challenge for any political cause, and by no means on account of anything published in the papers. If mud is thrown at him he returns the fire, throwing a little more damaging mud than his adversary, and if this leads to a challenge he accepts with thanks. De Cassagnac is a very good fellow, and an amiable companion, but a very rude antagonist. M. Rane provoked the present quarrel when De Cassagnac was in England, and on the latter's return was very sharply picked up. Probably no New-York daily would have published his article even as an advertisement. M. Rane was overwhelmingly crushed, and no chance was left to escape a duel, according to the code which here prevails. M. Edouard Mazuier refused one the other day, and was at once stigmatized as a coward, cut in the streets, turned out of his club, and otherwise badly treated. As nothing of the kind has yet happened to M. Rane, I imagine that a duel is about to take place between him and De Cassagnac.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Dealers Awaiting Action Against the Combination in Philadelphia.

It was reported yesterday that a mass-meeting of the coal operators of Philadelphia will be held at the Academy of Music, in that city, at an early date, to protest against the establishment of a coal monopoly in the Schuylkill region, and to take further measures to secure the repeal of the obnoxious measure passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, which gives the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company the right to establish unlimited power in the anthracite coal district. The coal dealers of this City are now quietly awaiting developments in Philadelphia, where the coal interests at stake are so large. Many of the New-York merchants are doubtful of the ultimate success of the combination, and argue that the market will regulate its prices in spite of any monopoly. The merchants who talk in this way hold controlling interests in mines, the coal from which has always a certain demand, and cannot be very materially affected by the proposed monopoly. They also look hopefully to the fact that bituminous coal can be made to answer for steam purposes, and that, as has been reported in Texas, the mining of it would be stimulated. These merchants point to the fact that the Wilkesbarre or Scranton Coal Company, which is credited with being in the combination, still sells its coal at auction, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company have not raised the price of their Pittston coal, and refuse to enter into any combination.

There are others, however, who continue to regard the progress of the Reading Company's movement with alarm and uneasiness, and predict that if their Philadelphia friends together with the independent colliers in Schuylkill County, do not succeed in arresting its advance, that there will be many failures of coal dealers, and that the public will not be benefited. The agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Company in this City stated, yesterday, that on March 1 the Company's coal will be sold in Philadelphia at wholesale for $4 per ton, and at other shipping points at about $4 50. At this rate, he says, consumers will be probably supplied with it in New-York at $7 per ton.

While consumers in this country are threatened with higher prices for their coal, in England the high wages paid to laborers in the mines, and diminished production, have conspired to increase the cost of coal in that country. Large orders for American bituminous coal have been recently sent from Liverpool to America. It is the Cumberland coal mines from which the chief draught is made. The Consolidation Coal Company, of Georgetown, has received orders to ship coal for English merchants to Bombay, Point-de-Galle, Madeira, Alexandria, Rio Janeiro, Aspinwall, St. Thomas, Martinique, Havana, Montevideo, Valparaiso, and other ports. This coal is being principally shipped in United States vessels.

Mr. De Cordova's Lecture—"The New Clergyman."

Notwithstanding the snow-storm, Beekman-street Church was well filled last night to hear Mr. De Cordova's lecture, "The New Clergyman." If Mr. Trollope illustrates for us in his novels, with delicate pencil, the characteristics of the English country curate's life, Mr. De Cordova, with heavier brush, but no less vigorous handling, paints for us the vicissitudes of the American clergyman in some rural town. Turnipville has a new minister, Mr. Trott. The nabob of the place, Mr. Upham, under whose august patronage Turnipville exists, when the question of a new minister agitates the town, very grandly announces that "any difference as to salary will be made up by him; for has he not with his money built the church?" Mr. Trott, the new minister, with his wife and daughter, arrive. Trott, though a pious and God-fearing man, is wretchedly poor, and presents himself to his new followers in a seedy coat. Mrs. Hubbins, a lady always crying out against hypocrisy, but a hypocrite herself, is the warmest to welcome him. At first the success of the new clergyman is triumphant, save that Mrs. Hubbins, though finding no fault with his sermons, objects to his daughter's fresh sashes. Mr. De Cordova very humorously the donation party, and argued very conclusively that they were very often of such a character—so salient as to being a charity, a favor conferred on the clergyman—that though not offensive to the true Christian, they must too frequently wound the gentleman. In the village is a Jew, who, very strangely, carries on the business of selling clothes, and, quite as remarkably, is named Jacobs. Jacobs, believing that china ornaments and book-marks are hardly absolute necessities for a poor clergyman, sends him what he thinks is most serviceable—a warm coat—on the occasion of the donation party, which gift Mr. and Mrs. Hubbins make Mr. Trott believe came from them. In returning thanks, the new clergyman incurs Mr. Upham's anger by not speaking of the special gifts sent by him. Now commences poor Mr. Trott's misfortunes. There is a mill-strike, and Mr. Upham's hands want more wages, and Mr. Upham requests Mr. Trott to preach against them. Mr. Trott demurs, and is asked by the irate mill-owner whether "the mill hands support his church?" The unworldly clergyman has, too, the terrible fault of wanting to do too much, and tries to organize a society for the relief of the starving, and backs up his opinions on this subject by a sermon, in which he expresses a doubt as to whether money is always as properly distributed as it should be. Mr. Upham takes it personally, and then all Turnipville frowns on poor Mr. Trott. Mr. Upham's son, Billy, has fallen in love with pretty Maud Trott, but Upham senior sends young Billy out of the country. In fact, all Trott's friends and acquaintances turn against him, save Jacobs, and Trott begins to wonder whether all the Christians have not turned Jews, and all the Jews Christians. Suddenly fortune smiles on the starving clergyman, whose salary has been unpaid, and a rich legacy is left him, while Upham, by a freak of fortune, is impoverished. Then Turnipville smiles on Trott once more, but Trott is not happy. He assumes somewhat pompous airs, and tries to efface the effects of his former sermon in regard to riches. His money, however, takes wings, thanks to the numerous charities which call on him, and certain speculations which he has made. He finds at last he has no true friend in the village, save Jacobs, the Jew. They consult together, and the clothes-vender imparts to him much good and worldly information, and though Trott cannot convert Jacobs, Trott is convinced that there is much of good in all men, irrespective of creed.

Such is a brief sketch of Mr. De Cordova's lecture. If the lecturer does not excite his audience to boisterous laughter, they mellow under his influence and ripple over with smiles. His lectures are clever comedies, where he handles a host of characters, each one with their salient traits.

The School Question at Fordham.

An application was recently made by Hon. John B. Haskin and other members of the Board of Education of School District No. 1, town of West Farms, to Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, for a peremptory writ of mandamus, to compel the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to insert in the tax levy an assessment of $18,000 to meet expenses incurred for the site of a new school-house, and building the foundation-walls of the same. After hearing Hon. James Emott and Abel Crook in support of the motion for a writ of mandamus in behalf of the relators, and Hon. Robert Coshran, John E. Parsons, and Fordham Morris, in opposition, the Court yesterday decided that the motion should be granted upon the merits, without stay.

The Building Inspection.

The Inspectors of the Building Department, yesterday, returned their usual tri-weekly reports on the condition of the hotels school-houses, and factories which they have recently examined. The hotel reports, with few exceptions, were published in the TIMES during last week, and the condition of the schools is nearly the same as those previously reported. The scare in relation to the schools is slowly going the way of all sensations, although it has been shown by the inspection that a majority of the buildings are in an unsafe condition, and that the sanitary arrangements of the majority exhibit the effects of long-continued neglect. It has been found in many cases that the means of egress are not kept in condition suitable to emergency, the stairways not in thirty-day use being found encumbered with rubbish, and the doors leading to them and to available extensions, &c., permanently locked.

The hotels not already reported are as follows:

Grand Hotel, south-east corner Broadway and Thirty-first-street—Eight stories high, accommodates fifty servants, 225 rooms. Each story is divided off by halls into four sections, and from each story run two stairways—the main a very spacious screen, and a rear stairs. In main hall of each story there are 100 feet of hose ready for use; also fire-buckets, filled with water, and two of Babcock's fire-extinguishers. Egress to roof is good. Iron ladder leads from roof on rear to iron balconies and landing to roofs of houses on Thirty-first-street. Recommend that detectors and alarms be placed in laundry, kitchen, store-room, baggage-room, and one at the head of each flight of stairs throughout, and one in the long hall on the Thirty-first-street side on each story above second.

Sturtevant House, south-east corner Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street—Five stories, 175 rooms. Halls spacious leading to stairs. Has water outlets and hose on each story, and two fire-extinguishers. Recommend detectors and alarms be placed at different parts of basement; one at head of first story stairs, and one at the head of each flight at each story; also one in attic, five on the fourth, four on the third, and three on second story, one to be put in hall leading to wing, and one in each hall of wing.

Gilsey House, north-east corner Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street—Eight stories; also connects with Nos. 22 and 24 West Thirtieth-street—267 rooms. There are three flights of stairs leading from third story to top, with sufficient access to roof; halls and stairways are spacious, and afford every facility to all who may occupy the house safely in the event of fire. A doorway must be cut to reach main hall from the hall in which the servants' rooms in attic open, and the ladder to the scuttle in No. 22 West Thirtieth-street, by which servants now must be permanently fastened. First story floor is entirely fire-proof; seventy-five feet of hose on each story. Detectors and alarms should be put up in store-room, baggage-room, and head of main and back stairs in basement, and also a sufficient number on each floor, particularly at head of stairs; also at head of each flight of servants' stairs, and in attic of No. 22 West Thirtieth-street, and in passages leading from hotel to same; also in basement first and second stories of No. 28 West Thirtieth-street, at head of stairs.

The following schools were reported safe:

Ward School No. 41, at No. 36 Greenwich-avenue; Primary School No. 18, at No. 189 Waverley-place; Grammar School No. 47, at No. 36 East Twelfth-street, (except in proximity of furnace to wood-work,) and Grammar School No. 16, at No. 210 West Thirteenth-street.

At Grammar School No. 35, Nos. 56 to 64 West Thirteenth-street, the ventilation is imperfect; the service-pipe is split and the coils and steam-pipes throughout are leaky and in bad condition, allowing the steam to escape to the class-rooms and other portions of the building. An additional stairway from the yard to the primary department is recommended; also that the doors should be made to open outwardly.

Twelve factories are also reported without fire-escapes or ladders to scuttles.

The Oriental Brewery Destroyed by Fire—Loss Estimated at $43,000.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock last evening, the watchman employed in the Oriental Brewery, situated in East Fifty-fifth-street, owned and occupied by Hoffman & Merkel, while going his rounds, discovered a dense volume of smoke issuing from the malt-mill on the second floor of the building. On reaching the second floor, he discovered the flames burning along the ceiling immediately above the shafting. There being no water or other appliances for extinguishing fire near at hand, he could do nothing to check the progress of the flames. An alarm was at once given from box No. 565, at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and was very promptly responded to by the section of the Fire Department doing duty in that district. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the suffocating smoke emitted by the burning malt greatly impeded the efforts of the firemen to bring water to bear on the burning mass. District Engineer Sullivan, who was early at the scene, fearing that the whole building would be destroyed, and involve the surrounding property, ordered a second alarm, which quickly brought several additional steamers and a number of firemen to his aid. Despite the best efforts of the firemen the flames got beyond their control, and mounted from floor to floor with great fierceness, and were soon bursting out of the roof. By persistent effort, however, the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they had originated, but did not finally extinguish them until the upper floors were completely gutted and the lower portion of the building deluged with water. Great damage was sustained by the water rushing into the open vats contained in the cellar, and which were filled with beer in process of fermentation. A great quantity of beer was ruined in this manner.

The brewery was a double building, three stories in height, built of brick in the most substantial manner. The structure occupies four lots, having a frontage of nearly 100 feet on Fifty-first-street, numbered Nos. 206, 208, 210, and 212, and is 100 feet deep. The damage to the building is estimated at $10,000, and to machinery $10,000. The building and machinery are insured for $41,000, principally in City companies. The loss on stock is estimated at $80,000, and is insured for $10,000 in the Resolute Empire City, Standard, and Merchants' Mutual Companies. The beer-vats in the cellar are damaged to the extent of $3,000, and are insured for $7,000. The details of the insurance could not be ascertained last night. The building and contents are all owned by Hoffman & Merkel.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by friction of the machinery.

The Canal-Street Fire.

The following are the losses and insurances by the fire at No. 334 Canal-street on Wednesday night:

The fire occurred on the second floor of the premises, which is occupied by Franckenberg & Schultz, manufacturers of children's caps, shirts, fronts, &c.; loss, $3,000; insured for $16,520, as follows: Liverpool, London, and Globe, $2,700; Bowery, $5,000; Imperial, $3,300; Park, $2,000; North American, $1,320, and Adriatic, $2,000. The first floor is occupied by S. Alexander, dealer in fancy goods. Loss, $2,000; insured for $37,500, as follows: Liverpool, London, and Globe, $12,500; Firemen's, $2,500; Columbia, $2,500; Ætna, $5,000; Greenwich, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; North American, $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Manhattan, $2,500. The third floor is occupied by S. Frankenthaler, manufacturer of bonnet frames. Loss, $1,500; insured for $2,500 in the Williamsburg City and Mechanics. The building is owned by James Mitchell; damage, $800; insured for $2,000 in the Knickerbocker.

A Rowing Challenge—Movements of Noted Oarsmen.

George Englehart, who came so prominently before the public, during the past rowing season, in a series of brilliant contests, in reply to a question raised as to his right to the title of amateur champion, challenges the so-called "crack oarsmen" of the country, among them Dr. Russell Withers, Edward Blake, Edward Smith, Thomas Fearon, and Eben Losee. His proposition concludes with the statement that, if so desired, he will row them all within a period of ten days on alternate days, and will row Losee within an hour of his last race. Mr. Englehart will pay a proportionate amount toward a medal, to be called the Champion Medal of the United States, and will waive his right to the title for the time being, and row for it against all those who may subscribe thereto.

The Gramercy Boat Club has withdrawn from the national amateur organization, and a number of the clubs who attended the Convention are already dissatisfied; therefore the grand scheme appears to dwindle down to a local affair.

George Brown, the Halifax champion, is about to challenge any other sculler in the world, giving the preference to Joseph Sadler, of England.

The Nautilus Club has ordered a new four-oared shell, and the Gramercy Club has two pair-oared gigs on the stocks, and contemplate adding another eight-oared barge to their already large stock of boats.

Funeral Services of the Late George Henriques.

The funeral services over the remains of the late George Henriques, well known as a member of the Stock Exchange, were held yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 229 West Fourteenth-street. The obsequies were those of the Jewish Church, and were performed by Rabbi J. J. Lyons. In a brief discourse, the reverend gentleman alluded to the benevolence of the deceased. The funeral was largely attended, several of those present being members of the Stock Exchange. The floral offerings were numerous and appropriate. The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Contest as to Who Shall Collect Interest on Public Moneys—The Injunction on the Banks Modified.

In conformity with the order of the Court already made at the suit of John Foley, Mr. Francis A. Palmer and the several deposit banks of the City's funds, appeared by counsel before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to show cause why the temporary injunction heretofore granted, restraining the Chamberlain from receiving, or the banks of deposit from paying interest on the City funds, except on drafts of the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller, should not be made perpetual. Counsel for the Chamberlain read the following affidavit:

Francis A. Palmer, being duly sworn, says that the salaries of the employes in the Chamberlain's Office for the year 1872 have been paid as follows: By the Broadway National Bank, $11,376 08; by the Tenth National Bank, $4,915 83; and by the Tradesmen's National Bank, $1,369 34. That there is due for such salaries from the Park National Bank the sum of $811 27, and from the Union Trust Company $199 04, which both those Companies refuse to pay to the Chamberlain, for the reasons assigned by them that the City Controller has forbidden them to do so. That the amount of money which has passed through his hands as City Chamberlain and County Treasurer for the year was $97,117,180 06, all of which having been deposited in banks, deponent might have earned for the public treasury an interest of at least four per cent, under the power conferred on him by the act of 1866, if he had not been prevented by the interference of the Controller. That it has been lately decided in the Superior Court, after full argument, that the law of 1866 has not been in any part repealed, but is still in full force and effect. That on or about the 28th day of December, 1872, he received from the Controller a letter, a true copy whereof is hereunto annexed, and thereupon this deponent drew his warrant as Chamberlain, which was countersigned by the Controller, for the transfer from the Tenth National Bank to the Broadway National Bank of the sum of $1,850,000, which was promptly met and paid by the Tenth National Bank.

F. A. PALMER.

THE CONTROLLER'S LETTER TO PALMER.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 28, 1872.

Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Chamberlain, &c.:

SIR: It has come to my knowledge that upon the 3d day of November last the entire amount of individual deposits in the Tenth National Bank was $2,469,030 26; of this amount there was deposited by the City and County of New-York $2,100,000, showing the total deposits of all other parties or corporations to have been only $369,030 26, while the loans or indebtedness of the directors to the bank amounted to $809,700. From this you will see that after withdrawing the City and County deposits, the entire remaining deposits, except $60,330 26, was loaned to the directors of the bank. With these facts before me, I do not consider the Tenth National is a proper bank in which to continue the City and County deposits, and I have therefore to request that you make immediate arrangements to have the same transferred to some banking association of the City of recognized standing and means.

Yours respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1872.

A. H. Green, Esq., Controller:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 28th inst. was received at 4 o'clock P. M. of that date. In order to show you how unnecessary are your apprehensions in relation to the safety of the public moneys in the Tenth National Bank, at request your signature to the accompanying warrant for $1,850,000, which is drawn without notice to the bank. I do not by this request waive my right to exclusive discretion in regard to the custody and deposit of the public moneys.

Yours, &c., F. A. PALMER, Chamberlain.

Ex-Judge Edmonds then stated to the Court that if the other side was content to take an injunction restraining the Chamberlain from withdrawing from the deposit banks any portion of the interest on the public moneys, except on drafts by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller, except so much as is necessary to pay the expenses of the Chamberlain's office, until the determination of this case, then the defendants would interpose no objection.

Mr. A. R. Dyett proceeded to argue that by the act of 1866, interest is required to be paid by the banks. By an agreement with such banks this interest was to be four per cent., amounting annually to about $800,000. This large sum, except the salaries and office-rent of the Chamberlain, the Chamberlain assumed the right to control; and if he paid any of it to the City he assumed to do so as an act of grace.

Judge Barrett thought all that is asked by the other side is the modification of this injunction, so far as to permit the banks to pay out of this interest the current expenses of the Chamberlain's office, amounting annually to about $17,000.

Mr. Dyett said he feared that if this permission was given the defendants would then claim that the provisions of the act of 1866 had been complied with, and the banks were not liable to pay any more interest.

Judge Barrett—On the contrary, it is rather a recognition of the liability to pay interest.

Mr. Dyett said he would prefer that the modification, if made, should permit the payment of a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of the office directly to the Chamberlain, and not to the clerks or subordinates.

Judge Barrett—There seems no objection to changing the phraseology of the order of modification in this respect.

Mr. Lawrence—None whatever.

Judge Barrett—Let an order be prepared accordingly, then.

Mr. Dyett—We would wish the payment of salary to Walter B. Palmer excepted from this modification. There is no danger that he will starve pending the litigation.

To this both Messrs. Lawrence and Edmonds objected. The laborer, Mr. Lawrence said, was worthy of his hire, and it was as just as it was usually desirable to employes, that they receive their money as it fell due.

Judge Barrett refused to except Walter B. Palmer, and the case was accordingly disposed of by the temporary injunction being modified so as to allow the banks of deposit to pay to the Chamberlain, out of the interest on the City's deposits, a sum sufficient to meet the current expenses of his office, as provided by the act of 1866.

JUDGE BARBOUR'S JURISDICTION.

During the day, Chief-Justice Barbour settled and signed the formal order, in conformity with his decision already published, restraining Mr. Foley from interfering with the duties of the Chamberlain's office.

The Jersey City Tragedy—Damaging Testimony Against Robert Halliday.

The inquest on the body of Edward P. Jones, supposed to have been murdered in Essex-street, Jersey City, on Sunday night, was commenced by Coroner Rheinhardt last night. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing definite regarding the causes which led to the death of Jones was elicited. The only important testimony given was that of Charles Roberts, who, with the aid of an interpreter, testified as follows:

Robert Halliday was drunk on Sunday night, and we thought him dangerous; about ten o'clock he met me in the hall; he had a pitcher in his hand, and threatened to hit me in the head with it; I knew that Halliday was down on me because I was a Dutchman; when Jones was brought into the house Mrs. Dexheimer called me up, and as I came downstairs I met Halliday; he stopped me and said, "I know who killed him; it was a friend of mine;" while the body was lying in the parlor Halliday insulted me, and would have struck me, but that he was prevented by Mrs. Dexheimer; I have formed no opinion as to the cause of Jones' death, but I believe Halliday was jealous of the attention paid to Jones by Mrs. Dexheimer's daughter.

Mrs. Dexheimer confirmed Roberts' story relative to the pitcher, and added that the pitcher used by Halliday to carry beer on the night of the murder had since been broken by one of her children. The opinion obtains that the fracture in the skull of the deceased was caused by a blow from a pitcher or a bottle, and the destruction of the pitcher was looked upon as a suspicious circumstance, the story of its being broken by the child being generally discredited.

Other witnesses, whose testimony was unimportant, were examined, and the inquest was adjourned until Saturday.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-Ship Company.

The directors and stockholders of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company met in consultation, on Wednesday, to decide upon immediate action in view of the embarrassed condition of the affairs of the Company. Yesterday a delegation from the meeting waited on Mr. A. W. Dimock, the President, at his home in New-Jersey, and it is the general opinion that a decision has been reached, but whether it is in favor of continuance or suspension is known only to those connected with the Company. The result will probably be announced today. The creditors of the Company are willing to make all reasonable concessions, and are anxious that the line should resume running. The Columbia did not leave her dock yesterday, and the mails for Cuba were forwarded by the City of Havana, of the United States and Mexican Mail line. The Nassau mail is detained, however, the vessels of the Atlantic Mail line being the only steamers touching regularly at that port.

Various rumors are afloat concerning the Company, one report claiming that the steamers of the Atlantic Mail line will be purchased by the Samana Bay Company, and run regularly between New-York and San Domingo. Another rumor is to the effect that the Company will be bought out by capitalists, and the line continued under a new directory.

Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in the church, on Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, Col. Joel W. Mason in the chair. The Committee on Admissions for 1873 presented their final report, showing 597 propositions accepted and 19 rejected. The President announced that there were 777 members belonging to the Association. A committee of five was appointed to examine the roll and ascertain if any names were on it irregularly. Written charges were preferred against E. Charles Wilson for violating his pledge in accepting a nomination for Assembly from Apollo Hall, thereby causing the defeat of the regular nominee of the party, which charges were referred to the Executive Committee for investigation. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for 1872 to be $2,211 23, and expenditures $2,120 40, leaving a balance in hand of $90 83. An Executive Committee of thirty, Finance and Admission Committees of five each, and an extra committee of five to revise the by-laws were then appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

All of the pay-rolls for labor which have been received at the Controller's office to this time have been paid.

The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Cassidy, of Albany.

The suit between Wemyss Jobson and Daniel Drew for $10,000, will be tried today in Part 1 of the Court of Common Pleas.

We have received $3 from "P." for the seamstress who was arrested for pawning her work. The money will be forwarded to its destination.

The Mayor made the following appointments yesterday afternoon: C. W. Campbell, City Marshal; Edward Wildey and David Weesdell, Clerks.

A fire occurred, last evening, among some waste paper in the Union Printing Establishment, No. 79 John-street, and was promptly extinguished. Damage, $100.

The Chamberlain yesterday designated the Central National Bank as an additional depository of the public moneys, making four banks in which the City funds are kept.

A civil service examination for clerkship vacancies will be held in the New-York Custom-house on Saturday. There are eight vacancies existing, for which there are about fifty applicants.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, last evening, Dr. F. D. Weisse read a very interesting paper on "The Obligations and Responsibility of an Administrator of Nitrous Oxide Gas and Other Anæsthetics."

The Controller yesterday discharged from the office of Assistant Book-keeper in the Department of Finance, William H. Wiggins, who had held the position for eight years under different heads of the Department.

The water level, which had become greatly lowered in the reservoirs during the recent frosty weather, has gradually risen to nearly its proper grade, so that the supply is now expected, for some time at least, to exceed the demand.

James Laurence, aged forty-eight, residing in Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday fell from the third story of No. 253 West Twenty-eighth-street, where he was at work, and was instantly killed.

The fifth annual report of the Western Homeopathic Dispensary has been issued. The number of patients treated during the year 1872 was 17,338, and the number of prescriptions was 32,883. The expenditure for the year was $2,961 21.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club will be held on Thursday, the 30th of January, at 9 o'clock. The tickets will not be transferable, and this rule will be rigidly enforced. Members should apply for tickets without delay.

Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, will make his first appearance before a New-York audience this evening at Cooper Union Hall. He lectures before the American Institute on the "Astronomical Conquests of the Spectroscope."

A number of City Marshals appeared before Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and by him were subjected to a rigid examination with regard to their conduct as Municipal officers. The result, it is expected, will be the removal of several of these relics of the old Ring.

Ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther has not met or acted with "The Dispensary Democracy," as noticed in several papers. Since his retirement from the Mayoralty his time has been devoted solely to his business, and he has taken no active part with any political organization.

Hannah Tinaglea, an Italian girl, fourteen years of age, whose father resides at No. 177 North Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and who arrived at this port recently, has disappeared from Castle Garden, and it is thought that Natalo Sabbatano, a fellow-passenger, has decoyed her away.

Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood, arrested on Tuesday upon an indictment found by the Grand Jury for libeling Luther C. Challis, have not yet found bail. They were released yesterday by District-Attorney Phelps upon giving security for their appearance at his office today.

Bridget Clifford, aged thirty-seven, a servant in the family of Harmon Pelham, was arrested, last evening, for intoxication. While locked up in a cell at the Church-street Police Station she attempted suicide by hanging herself to the cell door. She was discovered by Doorman Brandan, and, being cut down, was removed to the Park Hospital.

William Sheridan, aged nineteen, during a quarrel with his mother, Mary A. Sheridan, at their residence at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Wednesday night, beat her about the head and face in a brutal manner, injuring her severely. Mrs. Sheridan was attended at her residence by Dr. Thomas, and the unnatural son fled and escaped arrest.

Last evening, at Steinway Hall, Mr. J. H. Warwick delivered the fifth lecture of the course in connection with the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York. Subject, "Life Shadows." Mr. Warwick, after humorously referring to the Darwinian theory, proceeded to illustrate his lecture by reciting Butler's "Nothing to Wear," "The Tired Mother," Hood's "Wonderful Tale of a Trumpet," "The Dying Trooper," and other poems.

BROOKLYN.

The suit of E. L. Sanderson against the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, to recover damages, laid at $50,000 for an alleged libelous article published Jan. 16, 1872, resulted yesterday in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500.

Demas Barnes obtained in the Circuit Court, yesterday, a verdict for $2,094 19 against Alexander R. Samuells. The suit was brought to recover the amount of two promissory notes. The defense was want of consideration.

The Committee on Legislation of the Committee of One Hundred, are working assiduously on the new charter. They meet twice a week. Some important suggestions will be made to the Committee of One Hundred at their meeting on Monday night.

Yesterday, the body of Emil Borswick, the boy who died on Sunday, the 12th inst., after drinking several glasses of whisky, was disinterred and removed to Parker's Morgue, E. D., for the purpose of having a medical examination made. The Coroner has impaneled an entirely new jury, and recommenced his investigation yesterday afternoon.

The first blow was struck, yesterday, toward the construction of the anchorage for the East River Bridge, at the site of the old James-street Market. The ancient market building will speedily be removed, and where it stands will be reared the anchorage tower, to a height of eighty-nine feet above the river. The tower will be of stone, 119 by 129 feet at the base and 104 by 127 at the top, and will contain 3,300 yards of masonry.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. E. M. Hitchcock, late pastor of the Reformed Church, New-Brighton has received a call to the American Chapel in Paris.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Skinner, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Stapleton, has accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati.

Yesterday morning the large new three-story frame building in McKeon-street, Stapleton, occupied by John Tiernor as a hat factory, was destroyed by fire. Loss on building and stock, $15,000; insured for $11,100.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. Van Buren, a Central Railroad employe, has been missing since the 10th inst.

Dr. John B. Stuart, a prominent citizen of Sussex County, died on Wednesday at Newton.

The Secretary of State of New-Jersey reports 6,636 marriages, 20,866 births, and 11,479 deaths for 1872.

The Bremen steamer Silesia sailed from Hoboken yesterday, with 140 passengers and $500,000 in specie.

John Burrage, a prominent resident of Saltersville, fell dead in the street, Wednesday night, from heart disease.

John O'Brien, a Jersey City miser, reputed to be worth $30,000, was yesterday arrested for not supporting his family.

James McCrea, the oldest engineer on the Morris and Essex Road, died suddenly, in Hoboken, yesterday morning, from inflammation of the lungs.

Mrs. Welsh, who was found insensible in her house in Hoboken, on New Year's